THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 120 R ** ATLANTIC EDITION THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Flier Tom Harmon Is Safe; New Nazi Envoy to Spain; Supply of Meat Variable

The World's Day—April 17, 1943

Washington: Flier Tom Harmon Reported Safe

Lieut. Tom Harmon, Army flier, famed as an all-American football player, who has been missing on a flight since April 8, has been reported safe. The War Department was advised of Lieutenant Harmon's escape from a plane crash in a South American jungle by the Antilles Air Task Force Headquarters, in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Control of news sources and distribution by governmental agencies would be investigated under a resolution introduced in the Senate by Sentor O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming.

A barge canal across northern Florida, to cost $44,000,000, has the indorsement of Commerce Secretary Jesse Jones, according to Senator Thomas (D) of Oklahoma.

Steel firm delegates met with members of the War Production Board and other officials to set inspection standards aimed at preventing repetition of recent faulty results, while correcting slowdowns of production lately due to overanxiety of inspectors. [Financial Page.]

How Tokyo was bombed will not be told in the near future, after all, announced Elmer Davis, Director of War Information. He had said it would, but further consultation with the War Department made release of the story unpredictable.

Dropping dollar devaluation powers of President Roosevelt from a bill for two-year extension of the $2,000,000,000 Currency Stabilization Fund, the Senate passed the measure and sent it to the House.

A farm labor recruitment fund of $26,100,000 has been passed by the Senate 39 to 18, completing Congressional action. Half of the fund is for payments to States to help meet cost of farm recruiting. The rest is for importation of farm labor.

A compromise tax measure for submission on the floor of House next week was reported progressing as Republican and Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee resumed meetings. Speaker Rayburn has called for early action on pay-as-you-go tax legislation.

Europe: Berlin Sends Dieckhoff to Madrid

Dr. Hans H. Dieckhoff, former German Ambassador to the United States, has been named Ambassador to Madrid, it was reported from the German frontier.

Removal of the Rumanian Vic-Premier, Michael Antonescu, for suspected lukewarmness to the Axis was reported in Bern to have been demanded by Adolf Hitler.

Forcibly conscripted Norwegian workers were being sent northward to build fortifications and roads in northern Norway.

Sir Stafford Cripps, British Minister of Aircraft Production, said that the postwar world organization must be able to back up its decisions internationally, delegating to smaller regional bodies, such as a European council, matters of purely regional concern.

Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, referring to the appeal for peace by Spanish Foreign Minister Gomez Jordana, said: "We are going to get plenty more of these peace feelers in the coming months, some of them from genuinely worried neutrals, some clearly instigated by the Axis."

New England: Sausage and Cooked Meats on Sale

New England housewives, who have carefully saved their ration points for roasts, chops, and hams, were disappointed today to find these items scarce, but plentiful supplies of less-wanted frankfurters, sausage, and cooked meats. [Page 2.]

Restitution of more than $3,000,000 in pay due workers under federal wage-hour law obtained by New England office since its opening five years ago. [Page 5.]

Fifty-nine small plants in New England recommended for share of $177,000,000 worth of war goods exhibited here by Quartermaster Corps, giving this region prospect of substantial participation in the orders. [Page 5.]

French Guiana: All of Vichy Decrees Abrogated

The administration established in French Guiana by General Giraud, in succession to the ousted regime, which had been nominally under control of Admiral Robert of Martinique, has abrogated all decrees issued by the Vichy Government, it was reported by the Dutch Agency ANETA.

Americas: Trotsky's Slayer Gets 20-Year Term

Leon Trotsky's convicted slayer, Jacques Monard has been sentenced to 20 years in prison by Chief Judge Jose Maria Garza of the Sixth Court in Mexico City. Judge Garza dismissed, as irrelevant, accusations that Monard had been an agent of the Russian secret police, or OGPU. The penalty is the maximum in Mexico, where there is no capital punishment. Defense filed an appeal.

In Ecuador, Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, inspected farms and factories in and near the capital, Quito. He also saw Indian dances of this colorful country high in the Andes.

National: Council to Win the Peace Formed

A "Nonpartisan Council to Win the Peace" has been formed, with temporary headquarters at New York. Its founders advocate American participation in a postwar system of collective security backed by force. Edgar Ansel Mowrer, foreign correspondent, made the announcement at Chicago. Wendell Willkie and Herbert Bayard Swope are among the charter members.

Soft coal wage contract negotiations, although still deadlocked at New York between the United Mine Workers and Appalachian operators, are not hopeless, according to Dr. John R. Steelman, Chief U. S. Conciliator. "I wouldn't say that the deadlock will always remain," he said, "although up to now it is a fact."

Music recordings by members of James C. Petrillo's American Federation of Musicians remained under ban as recording firms and the union ended two days of negotiations at New York without agreement. Radio transcription firms continued to negotiate.

A cement plant walkout at Universal, Pa., ended after the War Labor Board wired officers of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (C. I. O.).

Roane Waring, National Commander of the American Legion, returned via Clipper at Miami from seven weeks of inspecting North African battlefields. He said he would have to study his notes before making any public comments.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Warmer, Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 7:36 p. m.; ends Sunday at 5:31 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 7:37 p. m.; ends Monday at 5:29 a. m.
Dimout begins Monday at 7:39 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 5:28 a. m.

Buy War Bonds Is Keynote For Patriots' Day

Bay State's observation of April 19 significant of new fight for freedom throughout the world.

An "alarm" fully as important as the one Paul Revere and William Dawes, Jr., gave to patriots from Boston town to Lexington and Concord in 1775 will be sounded on Monday as Massachusetts observes the 168th anniversary of a people's fight for freedom.

The "alarm," to be given in the same manner and over the same route by those patriots, Revere and Dawes, will be heard across the Nation. For into every household, farm, city, and village will ring the words:

"Buy more war bonds."

Besides being Patriots' Day in Massachusetts on Monday, Uncle Sam has designated this day as "Minute Man Day," thus making the State's observation of April 19 this year as one of national significance. It comes at a time when the Nation once again is fighting for its freedom. It comes at a time when the country's Second War Loan Campaign is in full swing. All events scheduled for Monday will be keyed, one way or another, to the Nation's drive for $13,000,000,000.

As in past years eight cities and towns along the route which Revere and Dawes rode will join in the annual observance. The towns and cities are Arlington, Brookline, Cambridge, Concord, Lexington, Medford, and Somerville, together with Boston.

Serving World War II

When the modern "Paul Revere" sets out from Paul Revere Mall, North End, at 10 o'clock, Monday, and his fellow rider "William Dawes, Jr." starts at the same time from Eliot Square in Roxbury, to be joined in Lexington by the third rider, "Samuel Prescott," to go on to Concord, these messengers will be serving not merely to carry on a picturesque tradition, but they will be also actively serving for World War II.

Every schoolboy knows, of course, how Paul Revere and William Dawes, Jr., (a forebear of former Vice-President Dawes) were sent by Joseph Warren (hero of Bunker Hill) to inform John Hancock and Samuel Adams of the British advance and to warn Concord where the Colonial stores were hidden.

In the light of a rising moon Revere was rowed, so history reveals, across the Charles River by two friends. Securing a horse he "sett off" about eleven o'clock, one hour after Dawes had left through Boston Neck. They arrived in Lexington one-half hour apart.

Between Lexington and Concord they were overtaken by Samuel Prescott, a young Doctor "a high Son of Liberty" who had a-courting been and soon were intercepted by British patrols. Prescott escaped, carrying the warning to Concord. Dawes escaped the pa-

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600 RAF Planes Blast Reich Cities; Axis Tactics Veil Target of Next Blow; U. S. Develops Council of Americas

Washington takes steps to aid collaboration of western nations; Wallace trip helps.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—While the regional groupings of Asia and Europe proposed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill are still in the realm of hope and blueprint, a very real "council" of Western Hemisphere nations, portentous for the postwar world, is today rapidly maturing through the tutelage of the United States and under the aegis of the good neighbor policy.

Washington is intentionally nourishing this New World bloc with dollars, diplomacy, and trade commitments. Vice-President Henry A. W. Wallace is the latest and brilliantly successful "roving ambassador" sent out to cement this "entente cordiale."

The State Department terms the rapid growth in inter-American economic and political collaboration "the outstanding achievement in practical international living of all history." Secretary of State Cordell Hull in his Pan-American Day address stressed the 10-year metamorphosis, from the period when United States Marines were landed to effect settlement of some Latin-American disputes to the present solidarity when almost the last suspicion of "Yankee imperialism" has vanished.

Machinery for Arbitration

The new development is both idealistic and realistic. The ideals of the good neighbor policy—the abandonment of rights of intervention, the establishment of machinery for arbitration of disputes—have paid as good dividends in solidarity as the more realistic matters of enhanced trade and commerce.

The entire regional grouping stands ready, in view of enthusiastic Washington observers, to make a major contribution to the postwar peace.

Traversing this new world commonwealth, Vice - President Wallace has been making what more than one Latin journalist has described with fervor as a "triumphal tour." He has talked to hungry fellow-Americans of the "ever-normal granary." He has learned to speak Spanish. He has exhibited sincere interest in Latin-American problems. One correspondent has cabled:

"Wallace's visit to Chile, Bolivia, and Southern Peru confirm the impression here that he is a man of the people, and that he is bridging the gap between the common peoples of North and South America as it has never been bridged before. His visit has

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

By a Staff Artist

Scene of Pacific Bombing

Two ships of a Japanese convoy were sunk and the others were forced to flee beyond Allied bomber range when they were attacked off Wewak, New Guinea, by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's pilots.

Anti-Inflation Front Holds; New Tax and Farm Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—New stresses and strains developed today in the nation's anti-inflation program, but for the most part the line against spiraling wartime prices was holding.

Here is where new strains developed:

The House, with an eye to the farm vote, approved approximately $100,000,000 for incentive payments to farmers who raise special 1943 war crops.

Congress of Industrial Organizations members of the National War Labor Board sent a demand to Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes that power be restored to the NWLB to grant wage increases to remove gross inequities or help in prosecution of the war.

Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes admitted to a House committee that he had recommended a general crude oil price increase averaging 35 cents a barrel to aid prosecution of the war, although Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown insisted it was a "pretty bad time" for such an increase.

Added Supports

On the other hand, these supports were added to the anti-inflation bulwark:

Burying the political hatchet, Republican and Democratic tax leaders made progress toward a compromise tax forgiveness and "pay-as-you-go" plan that may be passed and sent to the Senate before Easter.

In a move, partly political, the Senate spurred the American people to invest their excess purchasing power in $13,000,000,000 worth of War Bonds by refusing to renew the President's power to devalue the dollar, exercised nine years ago when he brought about the so-called 59-cent dollar. At the same time the Senate unanimously approved legislation extending for another two years the life of the Treasury's $2,000,000,000 currency stabilization fund.

The Senate also agreed with the House on a $26,100,000 appropriation for a mobile farm labor force to help increase the food supply this summer. The sum agreed upon will be divided about equally between a local farm labor recruiting program managed on a state and county basis and a migrant worker program that includes provisions for imported farm labor through agreement with foreign countries.

Tentative Tax Plan

This roughly is the pay-as-you-go tax plan that may finally be agreed upon by Congress, thus letting it get on to the next big program of absorbing some $16,000,000,000 more of excess purchasing power by means of new taxes:

Federal income tax rates would be frozen for the next three years at their present levels.

On top of this the taxpayer would have to pay new taxes on his 1942 income in the next three years at the old lower rates of 1941.

Taxes that he had already paid on his 1942 income at the new high rate would be applied on his 1943 income tax, on which collections would start next July 1 by withholding at the source on salaries and wages.

The compromise plan would involve a tax "forgiveness" of about $4,000,000,000, compared with $10,000,000,000 under the Ruml Plan.

No Definite Agreement

House leaders made it clear after a night session that no program had been agreed upon but this one, devised jointly by Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of South Carolina, House Ways and Means Chairman, and Representative Charles S. Dewey (R) of Illinois, seemed to be out ahead, with the prospect that it might be passed by the House and sent to the Senate some time next week.

Meanwhile, the Senate in granting another two years of life for the Treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund heeded the advice of Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, in turning down Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau's plea for continuation of Presidential power to devalue the dollar. The bill came to the Senate from its banking and currency committee with the devaluation power already erased.

"Here you are asking the people to buy $13,000,000,000 of bonds and at the same time you come up here and ask us for the power to devalue the bonds they are asked to

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Both Nazis and Japan are in position to strike strongly in several directions.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The most significant thing about the war this week was the fact that on both of the great war fronts our two enemies were still successfully holding back their hand.

There was plenty of action, but it was all, in the larger sense, outpost skirmishing. There was nothing in the Japanese air attacks in the Southwest Pacific or in the German delaying action in Tunisia, or in the German behavior on the Russian front from which one could fathom the major intentions of the two enemies for the coming campaign season.

The basic assumption remains that both do have major plans which may develop very soon—particularly Japan. It is still conceivable, although unlikely, that Germany intends to spend the summer of 1943 on a recuperating defensive.

But both are keeping their secret so well that in a sense they did achieve this week what could be called the psychological initiative.

Japan Held Initiative

The Pacific war front was, from the Allied point of view, a hone too elevating spectacle of how completely the Japanese did have this psychological initiative. By increasing their air pressure on the New Guinea-Solomons front, they produced a series of alarms from Australia which spread, like waves when a stone is thrown into a pool, until they began beating on the doorstep of the combined joint chiefs of staff in Washington in an insistent demand for a revision of the whole fixed strategy of war.

Behind the alarms is, of course, an obvious and valid consideration. The Japanese have spent all winter recuperating and reforming. Their last heavy expenditure of force was in the final withdrawal from Guadalcanal in February. Even that was on a secondary scale.

Actually they have not mounted a major offensive since the Battle of Midway. They have suffered steady losses in the Solomons and in New Guinea, but not the kind of losses which seriously deplete their total force. It must be assumed they are now in a condition to attempt another major move.

There is this validity in the Australian concern, that the Australian front is one of several in the Pacific which may bear the brunt of the next Japanese attack. It is equally possible, however, that the blow may be aimed at Samoa or the Fiji Islands or the Aleutians-Alaska area, or even at the Hawaiian Islands. It is even conceivable that the weight of their next move may be thrown in an entirely different direction, deeper into China or against Siberia.

Overlapping Air Bases

Informed military quarters point out that the only significant change in the Southwest Pacific is the completion of a Japanese chain of overlapping air bases and the logical beginning of their use.

That could just as easily have a defensive as an offensive meaning. If they had not completed those bases and begun to use them at this time, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's creeping offensive in New Guinea would have continued steadily eating into the Japanese island defense line until Lae and Salamaua and then Rabaul were in

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Three Nazi armament centers attacked—Japanese convoy routed by Allied airmen.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Bombs made news today. At Wewak, New Guinea, American bombs put a Japanese convoy to flight. In Germany, British explosives crashed on three vital German armament centers "in the biggest night operation of the year," according to the British Air Ministry.

More than 600 bombers took part in the raid and 55 were missing on the return. This is the heaviest RAF loss so far in the war. The previous high was 52 in the 1,000-bomber raid over Bremen in June.

The objectives were considered worth the sacrifice, for they are the vital armament cities of Mannheim and Ludwigshaven in Germany and Pilsen in German-occupied Czechslovakia. The famous Skoda Munition Works are located at Pilsen.

This air blow followed yesterday's daylight blasting by American bombers of the submarine bases at Brest and Lorient on the French coast. Naples, also, received air visitors from the Middle East Command who aimed their missiles at objectives in the harbor.

General MacArthur's bombers in the Pacific knocked out two vessels in a nine-ship Japanese convoy and damaged two others. The remainder of the fleet speeded out of bomber range, having failed in its attempt to land all of its supplies and troops at Wewak. It is considered possible, however, that the enemy may have succeeded partially in this attempt, since some of the ships actually got into the harbor and may have unloaded a part of their cargo between raids.

Over the Tokyo radio came a warning that Japan is now on the offensive, that its planes are striking strongly and swiftly against Allied supply lines from Burma to New Guinea and the Solomons.

In Tunisia, action is limited, as each side prepared to dig in for the final showdown. The British First Army is reported to have widened a bulge in the Axis defense chain on the road toward Tebourba and Tunis. They are holding the important heights of Djebel-el-Ang against determined attempts by Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim to win it back.

The Eighth Army of General Montgomery is consolidating its positions and only patrol activity is reported in that sector.

General Eisenhower paid tribute to the part of American troops in the Tunisian campaign. He said they were assigned three tasks, all of which they fulfilled. They tied up 35,000 Axis troops in the El Guetar-Maknassy area. They established supply bases for General Montgomery's men. They captured essential airfields.

Meanwhile, the British Navy stands ready to smash any attempt at a "Dunkirk," declared Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham emphatically, at the same time announcing the sinking of two Italian destroyers in a surprise engagement off Sicily.

The Red Army opened a new drive in the Kuban Delta of the Caucasus aimed at Germanheld Novorossisk. The offensive has been slowed to a walk, however, by rain, mud, and determined German resistance.

In the Air:

600 Allied Bombers Blast Reich Cities

More than 600 bombers roared out in moonlight April 16 to strike heavily at Mannheim, Ludwigshaven, and Pilsen—the latter in German-occupied Czechoslovakia, home of the Skoda Munition Works

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Plea for Peace Settlement Made by Spanish Spokesman

BARCELONA, Spain, April 17 (AP)—Spain has come forward with an appeal for world peace, voiced by Count Francisco Gomez Jordana, Spanish Foreign Minister, before an audience that included the Papal Nuncio, the Ambassadors of Portugal, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, and other members of the diplomatic corps from South America.

United States Ambassador Carlton J. H. Hayes was invited but remained in Madrid, and United States consular officers in Barcelona were absent from the meeting, a formal council of the Hispanidad Organization celebrating the 450th anniversary of the return of Christopher Columbus from his voyages to America.

Count Jordana urged that peace come "before the war is prolonged longer than is necessary." He said the warring nations are too powerful to gain either complete victory or complete annihilation of the other.

Opposed to Communism

However, Count Jordana declared, against Communism "we continue fighting and will fight as long as necessary with all our forces."

The Vatican, he said, "may doubtless facilitate the coming (of peace) and collaborate in the preparation of treaties which will organize the world, contributing to them its equitable and dispassionate point of view. . . ."

The Hispanidad Organization, before which he spoke, is designed to strengthen Spain's ties with the Hispanic Americas.

[In Washington, Secretary of State Cordell Hull answered that the United States' clear objective was an absolute, unconditional surrender of the Axis. London had no official comment but Mr. Hull's statement was taken for granted as expressing the view of all the United Nations.]

Would Spare World

Spain, Count Jordana said, wants to share the world postwar "revolutionary convulsions" and he asserted that to achieve either complete victory or complete destruction of a foe "there must be countless sacrifices, gigantic efforts and expenditures, and destruction and economic losses far more considerable than the material and moral benefits which may be hoped for. . . ."

He went on: "We are confident that these most noble intentions which inspire us and which other nations share with us will become realities in the not distant future, thereby reaping enormous benefits.

"This is peace, justice, and brotherhood in which we have placed the greatest hopes. And if this is achieved, it will not only be the base for thankfulness for our countries but all of us who contribute to it may feel satisfied before God and the world for having carried out one of the most transcendental tasks recorded in history."

Gray Summer Garb Adopted for Navy

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—A new summer uniform for Navy officers designed to make them less conspicuous on shipboard during air attacks was announced yesterday by Secretary Frank Knox.

The camouflage effect comes from the slate gray color of the uniform, which will replace, as rapidly as the change can be made, the khaki uniform used for summer dress heretofore. The new color blends into the camouflage colors of the ships.

Robert Offers Co-operation Terms

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SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 17 — Admiral Georges Robert, French commissioner for Martinique and Guadeloupe, has stipuated the conditions under which he would join the United Nations, specifying as two of the conditions that there be unity of French forces fighting the Axis "under one single authority vested with sovereign rights," and that the interests of the French Antilles be safeguarded.

In reply to three questions asked him by an Associated Press correspondent, Admiral Robert indicated that he might be willing to join the struggle against Germany on the following conditions:

1. "That this act would not mean the necessity of rebellion against the French Government.
2. "That the Allies permit the French who are fighting—instead of constituting two factions, one dominated by Britain and the other by the American Government—to form a unity under one single authority vested with sovereign rights.
3. "That this act safeguards the

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Wide World

Admiral Georges Robert

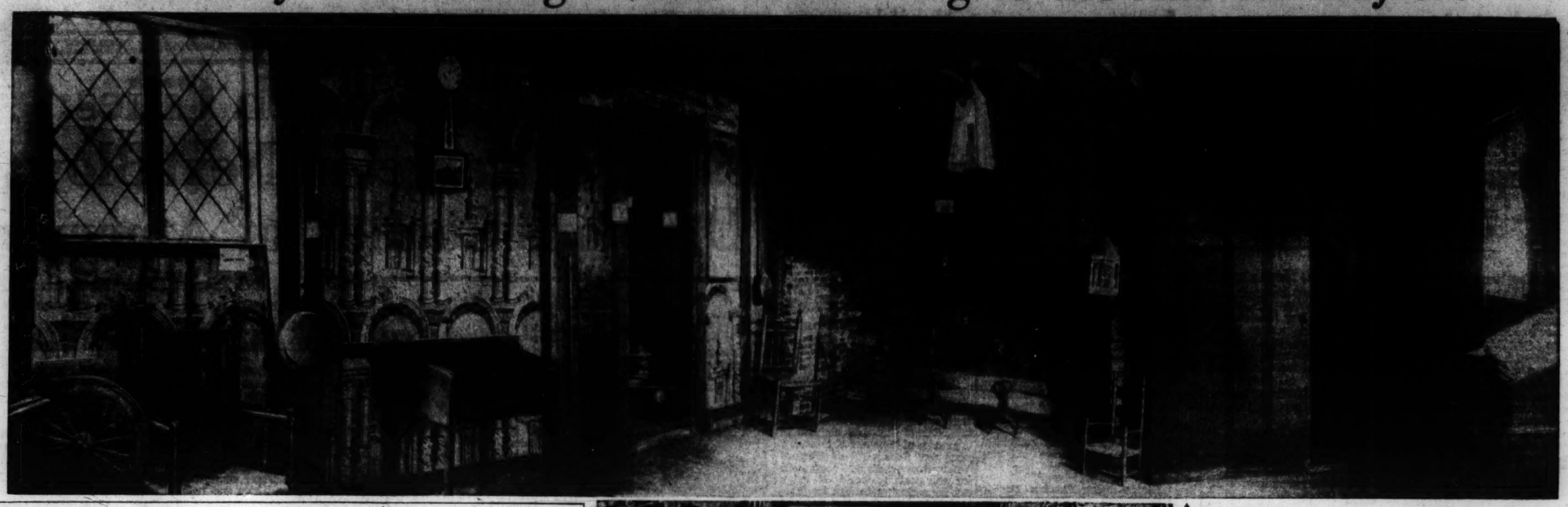
Who has stated conditions under which he will join the Allies against the Axis.

By a Staff Artist

Martinique

French island in the Caribbean Sea under control of Admiral Robert.

Echoes of 'The Midnight Ride' Still Cling to the Ancient Rafters



By a Staff Photographer; reproduced by special permission of William B. Revere, of Canton, Mass., great-grandson of Paul Revere

The Home of Paul Revere in North Square, Boston

Upper—Interior of the house from which Revere set out on the night of April 18 for his famous ride. Main living room on the ground floor. Lower—Wall in living room, showing wallpaper depicting Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, London, and photograph of portrait of Paul Revere by John Singleton Copley (original in possession of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston).

Housewives Now Have Points But Meat Curiously Is Scarce

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England housewives were not so certain today that meat rationing was working as well as it should.

A week or two ago, they had rejoiced at seeing long-empty meat counters once more filled with choice roasts, hams, bacon, and chops. True, some didn't have enough points right then. But, they could save up. And it was a grand and glorious feeling to be able to look forward to a time when they'd have enough points to buy such things. "Rationing surely helps. It gives everyone an equal opportunity." Such were the remarks.

But, today, with enough accumulated red stamps, those hams and roasts were curiously absent. They had disappeared, almost overnight. In their places were frankfurters, sausages, and meat loaves—stacks of them. Good enough in themselves, they were not satisfactory substitutes for the other things, especially at their present high point values.

The story was the same in one meat market after another. Folks who had left their week-end shopping until the last day entered the stores hopefully. They glanced over the all-too-skimpy stocks of red meats. In some places there wasn't even hamburger. Housewives moved along the counter. Yes, plenty of cooked meats. But, they wanted something else.

So, without buying, they hurried out to the place down the street or around the corner. It was of little use. Reduced livestock receipts and the Army's need for red meat had made it impossible for packers to supply all the steaks, roasts, and chops that civilians wanted, said Eldon C. Shoup, Regional Rationing Executive of the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. Shoup returned from Washington yesterday, where he had conferred with OPA and food distribution officials. All were agreed that variety meats had been neglected during the few weeks that rationing had provided the opportunity to buy steaks and chops.

"It would not be so disappointing to have to go without roasts and steaks, if we could only buy a chicken or a fowl," said one householder. But, this type of unrationed meat was even more scarce than the red meats. "Sorry, no poultry," read the signs in downtown markets.

In this particular shortage, State and local police and the area's 400,000 civilian defense workers were called upon today to carry a State-wide war against "black markets" in poultry and meat.

Terming the "black market" operator "a traitor to his country and a menace to his community," Alfred E. Stearns, Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety's War Economy Division, said that these markets represent "contemptible sabotage of our war efforts." Patrons of such places, he added, are "utterly selfish weaklings who brazenly ignore the rights of their neighbors."

Capt. William V. Shimkus, of the State Police, directed troopers to establish special night and early-morning patrols to aid in preventing bootleg shipments of hens and chickens. They were told to stop all suspicious trucks and demand to see detailed bills of sale necessary whenever poultry is transported on the public highways.

There have been strange goings on at many poultry farms of late, with strangers, and even familiar local retailers, offering producers higher prices than the regular packers. The poultry is then slaughtered and shipped to distant cities where it is sold to favored customers at premium prices, it was pointed out.

While the OPA today held out little hope for the early ending of the shortage of red meats, there was good news for those who enjoy fresh vegetables. New list prices for snap beans, cabbage, and lettuce will assure a larger supply of these items at generally lower prices, it was said.

To encourage the receipt of these vegetables—which had been seriously disrupted by the inability of terminal and carlot receivers to compete with similar sellers in other regions—they are now to be allowed a markup including freight and icing charges.

See These Values
on the Holiday
APRIL 19th
We are open all day
'41 Pontiac Sedan . . . $895
'41 Plym. DL Coupe . $725
'41 Chev. DL 4-Dr. . . $845
'40 Olds 4-Door. . . . $745
'40 Chev. Tour. Sedan. $595
'40 Plymouth 2-Door Sedan $595
HOOVER MOTORS
MOTOR MART, PARK SQ., BOSTON
HUB 1100 OPEN EVENINGS

SEEN AT THE
SHOP OF "FASHION AUTHORITY"
Newest Fashions
AT THEIR DISTINGUISHED BEST
Coats . . . suits . . . dresses—and the correct accessories to smartly accent each individual fashion. You'll find them here—now—in more tempting collections than ever before! We invite you to see them.
BUY MORE WAR STAMPS! BUY MORE WAR BONDS!
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
Tremont at Temple Place, Boston

New Teachers From High Schools Urged

Recruiting of young women from high schools to take up teaching was proposed by L. Leland Dudley, Superintendent of Schools in Amherst and Pelham, Mass.

Speaking yesterday at the twenty-ninth Annual Conference of Superintendents of Schools at the Statler Hotel in Boston, Mr. Dudley declared that "we've got to make teaching attractive to them" and proposed the use of patriotism-plus-subsidy as an incentive.

The proposal of Mr. Dudley was made as a separate report was released by the recently organized New England Council of Emergency Teacher Supply, which declared that there is a definitely critical shortage of elementary and secondary school teachers next autumn.

The teacher shortage figures were based on questionnaires sent to 559 School Superintendents in New England early in April, according to Evan R. Collins, Associate Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, who is President of the Council.

Teacher material in sight, he said, may not relieve the shortage since many persons about to graduate from teaching schools here may work outside New England. Others may be in the draft, Mr. Collins said.

Holyoke's recent grant of Federal assistance providing for the care of the children of working mothers was inferentially attacked by William R. Peck, Superintendent of Schools in that city, at the Statler Conference.

Emphasizing that the Holyoke child-care program was a wartime project, and not an accommodation, Mr. Peck declared that the place for young children is at home. No school, or other institution, he charged, is an adequate substitute. "We ought not to be encouraging mothers of young children to enter industry and industry ought to co-operate by discrimination when it comes to employing young mothers," he said.

Pre-Easter Appeal To Save Baby Chicks

Unnecessary cruelty to helpless animals and birds should not mar the approaching Easter season, declared Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in his annual appeal to parents against giving children live baby chicks or rabbits at Easter.

A ruling made effective in Boston last year prohibits the sale of chicks in lots of less than 12, Dr. Rowley said, saving many chicks and rabbits. "It is hoped that many other cities will adopt similar ordinances," he said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Showers

Boston and Vicinity: Not quite so cold; scattered light showers today with fresh winds, diminishing tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Southwestern Maine: Scattered light showers today and not quite so cold in interior; fresh winds.

Vermont: Scattered light showers and warmer today; fresh winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:30 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 10:40 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 11:00 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Monday, 11:34 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

World Federation Supporters Prepare to Renew the Battle

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Massachusetts proponents of World Federation are girding themselves for renewal of their battle to gain legislative approval of their resolution. They suffered a major setback this week when the Senate adopted a weaker substitute measure which will come before the House of Representatives next week.

Senator Richard S. Bowers (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law, which reported favorably on the resolution calling for Congress and the President to formulate plans for peace through world federation implemented by an international police force, termed this week's debate only the "first skirmish" in what apparently will be a long hard fight to achieve permanent peace through international co-operation.

Senator Bowers, an exponent of World Federation since his Harvard College debating days, led a minority group of 11 Senators, nine Republicans and two Democrats, in a fight to secure passage of the World Federation resolve. The battle was lost when some 14 Senators who had pledged support of the resolve voted instead for the substitute which has been classed by World Federation proponents as "innocuous."

The substitute measure eliminated any reference to an international police force and to World Federation, although it provided for a council of nations and international co-operation.

One week ago, when the debate on World Federation was postponed out of Senatorial courtesy to Senator Charles G. Miles (R) of Brockton, who was absent and who wished to fight the bill, Senator Bowers claimed 25 votes lined up for Senate 423. This would have been more than enough to win.

The substitute resolution which brought about the downfall of the World Federation bill was introduced by Senator Joseph F. Francis of New Bedford, Majority Floor Leader, who showed it to Senator Bowers only ten minutes before the Senate convened. Senator Francis in conversation had from the outset indicated little interest in the World Federation resolve.

The Senators, who two weeks ago favored postponement because of the lack of time to consider the original resolution, found little difficulty in going ahead with the Francis resolve, although many of them had not known about it until it was read into the Senate.

No bill before the present session has created the interest that this one has. Galleries have been full each time the resolution has appeared on the Senate calendar. During Wednesday's debate the crowd overflowed onto the floor of the Senate.

Among the spectators at Wednesday's session were Francis Moran, former head of the Christian Front in Boston, and Roy Tribble, former executive of the America First Committee, both against World Federation.

To them this week's action by the Senate probably brought satisfaction. On penny post cards they had called upon the Senators to "kill world federation now." "It strikes at the very heart of our national liberty. It would shackle us to the intrigues and turmoils of Europe. It would sentence American boys to policing the world."

Senators who voted for the Francis resolve were quick to deny any isolationist sentiment. Obviously, their action pleased a group which before Pearl Harbor and now seek to keep the United States aloof from world affairs.

Chief hope of those who want a stronger resolution than the one adopted this week by the Senate is to secure substitution in the House of the original resolve or, as an alternative, the question which appeared on the November ballot in 42 representative districts.

Here is how Massachusetts Senators voted on the proposal to substitute the Francis amendment for the resolution calling for World Federation:

Yeas—31

Bowen, Benjamin J.	Miles, Charles G.
Ciampit, Ralph V.	Montimiry, Joseph F.
Conley, William R.	Nicholson, Donald W.
Flanagan, Michael A.	Olson, Charles W.
Francis, Joseph F.	Peckham, James A.
Giroux, Eugene H.	Rowe, Edward M.
Gunn, James A.	Stanton, George W.
Haley, Cornelius P.	Stone, Everett W.
Hogan, Charles V.	Sullivan, Charles F. Jeff
Innes, Charles J.	Sullivan, Leo J.
Lundgren, Harold R.	

Nays—11

Bowers, Richard S.	Lee, Robert L.
Coolidge, Arthur W.	Mackay, John D.
Furbush, Richard I.	Priest, Benjamin B.
Goldman, Maurice M.	Richardson, Harris S.
Holmes, Newland H.	Whittier, Sumner G.
Johnston, Thomas H.	

Paired—2

Yea	Nay
William E. Nolen (present)	James P. McAndrews

Absent or Not Voting—4

Grant, William P.	MacDonald, Donald A
Hughes, J. Frank	Murphy, Joseph L.

John Bond

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Leo Smit, pianist, will give a recital at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

"Inside Passage" and "Gateway North" are the titles of two movies to be shown at The New England Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Mr. Robert Lawrence Wear will lead a Community Singing Concert with the United States Coast Guard Band in Symphony Hall at 3 p. m. Open to the public.

Mrs. Reed will speak on "The Embroidery Exhibition" and Mrs. Willson, on "Water color Paintings" at the Museum of Fine Arts, at 3 p. m., followed at 4 p. m. by a victory concert in the Tapestry Gallery. Free to the public.

Sibyl Webb, soprano, will give a recital at the Boston Public Library at 3:30 p. m., and Joseph Mazzarino, violinist, with Anastacia Gulesca as accompanist, will give a recital at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell, in Liberty Hall, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Buy War Bonds Is Keynote For Patriots' Day

Continued from Page 1

trol; and Revere was released in time to see the opening of the battle at Lexington Green.

Special Events

A number of special events will be carried out in Boston, some arranged by the committee and others by the Treasury Department, the Army, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and other agencies involved.

Boston will have its usual parade, starting at 9:10 a. m. The route will be along School Street to Washington, Winter and Tremont Street, with a halt at Granary Burying Ground for brief ceremonies. The parade then will continue to Kings Chapel Burying Ground, after which the march will be resumed on Tremont Street to Scollay Square to the Paul Revere Mall, where exercises of the departure of "Revere" will be held.

The parade then will be resumed, following along Carter Street, Salem Street, Hanover Street, Scollay Square, Tremont Street, Boylston Street, across the Common to the Bandstand, where the marchers will be dismissed.

At 11 a. m. there will be patriotic exercises at the Parkman Memorial Bandstand.

Parades and Events

All of the cities and towns joining in the co-ordinated program will hold parades and sports events throughout the day.

As the riders pass through each city, they will leave their "message of the day" with city officials who in turn will pass it along to the throngs of people gathered for the ceremonies.

Concord has planned a varied all-day celebration starting at sunrise and continuing until midnight. The holiday festivities will be ushered in at 6 a. m., the sunrise hour, with the ringing of church bells. The principal morning attraction will be the invitation track meet at 9:30 on the Emerson playground. In the afternoon there will be a colorful parade, exercises at the North Bridge, exhibition drill, sports with a military ball scheduled for the evening.

Lexington also will greet Patriots' Day at sunrise with two Lexington Minute Men sounding the "alarm" on the bell in the Old Belfry on the hill, just south of the Lexington Battle Green. At 6:30 a. m. the customary "sunrise parade" will start on Massachusetts Avenue, at the Adams School in East Lexington, and proceed over the avenue to the Battle Green, two miles away from the flag raising ceremonies at 7 a. m.

The big military parade that for many years has been the afternoon feature of Lexington's celebration will again this year be omitted due to war conditions.

Slip Back to the 18th Century And Visit Home of Paul Revere

When Paul Revere, silversmith, engraver and dentist, in 1770 bought the little house in North Square, with its diamond-paned windows, wide floor boards and brick fireplaces, it was nearly 100 years old. Now it is the oldest frame building in Boston, the one Colonial landmark apparent to the traveler hurrying between Dock Square and the North End.

The district was green on that 18th of April, 1775, when Revere lifted the long, iron latch of number 19 and stole forth on his famous "midnight ride" to give the alarm to the farms of Middlesex. Unlike the present season, spring came early that year. And trees, not tenement walls, lined the Square in those days.

The one original window, with several panes weathered to lavender, in the living room, has been skillfully imitated in the restoration of the others, the glass for which was obtained from other Colonial buildings. One strip of wall is covered with original wallpaper, bearing the date 1750, and depicting in architectural design the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow in London. Matching this, on the rest of the wall space, is a paper duplicating the scene, from the factory of Thomas Strahan Company in Chelsea, Mass., which makes something of a specialty of reproducing antique papers.

The pine beams and foundation, the kitchen fireplace with hanging crane, and window frames are as they were in 1775. Saddle bags, an elaborately carved post from his bed, flint lock pistols, and pieces of pewter and crockery, on display, have been identified as objects once owned by Paul Revere. The rest of the furniture and furnishings are of the period.

Brass candlesticks, with bayberry candles; rush bottom chairs, a curly maple gate-leg table, an antique yarn winder, a thistle-back chair from Scotland, and a William-and-Mary highboy; all supplied by the Paul Revere Memorial Association, correspond with the Tudor and Georgian construction of the house. The arrow-head strap hinges on doors and cupboards are of handwrought iron.

Among interesting exhibits on the walls are a receipt which Paul Revere wrote acknowledging payment from his son of $50 covering the expenses of his education (dated May 2, 1812), and various sheets of newspaper. One of these, from The Boston Gazette and Country Journal of Monday, March 11, 1771, contains a memorial of Preston's Massacre in King Street, on March 5.

Another, not outdated in interest, proclaims that Enoch Greenleaf of the South End has choice firkin butter for sale; and that cash is paid for damaged raisins if the owner of such imperfect fruit will consult Messrs. Edes and Gill.

The house is open to visitors from ten to four on weekdays. With the exception of April 19, it closes on holidays.

N. E. Defense Councils Active In Speeding 'Keep Mum' Drive

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The C. D. Reporter

The greatest "Keep Mum" drive yet started in the war is now underway in New England through local defense councils, United States Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, First Civilian Defense Area, said today.

Block and neighborhood leaders of the defense councils have been entrusted by the Army and Navy with the job of distributing "A Personal Message," a booklet cracking down on loose talk. The two services prepared the booklet in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Civilian Defense volunteers will first see that every serviceman's family receives a copy in this new move to get people to "zip their lip," Mr. Loughlin said.

Aircraft Warning

Meade Minnigerode, author, furnishes an outstanding example of the revived interest in C. D. affairs. He has decided to halt his writing career and to abandon his yachting and stamp collecting hobbies in order to devote full time to acting as chief observer at the Essex, Conn., aircraft warning post. The U. S. Aircraft Warning Service is "the first line service of all services not actually combat services," the writer says. "The more things go against the enemy, the more desperately reckless he will get, and the more liable he will be to try to destroy our bases of production and shipping."

Mr. Minnegerode is a native of London and attended Harrow, where Winston Churchill had previously studied. He came here as a youth and was graduated from Yale in 1910. During World War I he went to France as a representative of the U. S. Shipping Board and later was commissioned a first lieutenant in the American Red Cross canteen service. For his work in that capacity he was awarded the French Victory Medal.

Farm Scrap

Lenox, Mass., plans a farm scrap metal drive for May. The local salvage committee estimates there is enough steel in an old plow to make 100 75mm armor-piercing shells. Among the materials farmers are expected to collect are harrows, scythe blades, garden tools, iron horse troughs, wagon wheels, old car bodies, barrel hoops, oil drums, useless tractors, etc.

Keeping Close Tabs

Two alert aircraft observers were recently credited with prompt reporting of the incident when a fast army pursuit plane crashed in Wilbraham, Mass. At the time, Hubert Kaye and Russell D. Chase, Jr., were keeping close tabs on all planes in the air.

They noted that one of a flight of three broke from formation and went into a steep glide. When it failed to reappear from below the treetops, they put through a "red flash." Within 90 seconds, Westover Field, State Police barracks at Monson, local police and the ARP were notified.

They accurately reported the location, and an army detachment reached the scene in time to prevent a gathering of spectators who might have impeded the rescue work.

War Bonds

Approximately 3,000 of Maine's 6,500 neighborhood leaders, most of them in rural areas, are helping the War Savings staff in a statewide campaign to give farm people an opportunity to purchase war bonds and stamps.

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Prices and Your Purse: Notes on Spring Cleaning

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 17

Spring housecleaning notes:

Quick-drying paint will be hard to find: it's now used for planes, tanks and guns.

Exterior paints may be less glossy due to oil conservation, but they may stay clean longer. Shellac is growing short.

Coddle your favorite old paint brushes by suspending them in a jar containing a mixture of equal amounts of linseed oil and turpentine. They're made of precious Chinese hog bristles.

Stars and Stripes of silver and gold will still gleam in wallpaper sample books this spring, but later they won't. Wallpaper manufacturers are now being allowed to develop only 60 per cent as many new patterns and to use only 50 per cent as much paper as last year.

Consumer Calendar:

April 18—Red "D" stamps become valid for 16 points per person of rationed meats and fats. Along with A, B, and C red stamps they are good through April 30.

Blue stamps D, E, and F worth 48 points a person for canned fruits, vegetables and related items that are also valid through the month of April.

Postponed: New dollars-and-cents ceilings on retail beef, veal, lamb, and mutton prices, scheduled for April 15 were suspended until May 15.

Dollars-and-cents prices for women's rayon hosiery also due April 15 have been postponed until May 15, also.

A new coffee ration is coming soon: on April 26; allotment yet to be announced.

Potatoes Scarce:

Potatoes will continue to be scarce through May in many sections "temporarily necessitating smaller consumption on the part of civilians in order to meet Government requirements and provide farmers with seed for the new crop."

Greater use of potatoes by restaurants and homes to piece out short vegetables supplies plus transportation congestion is responsible for the shortage. The new crop will be larger than normal.

Easter Casualties

Manufacture of chocolate Easter eggs and bunnies is banned by WPB order.

Jelly beans will be only one fourth of last year's output.

The Department of Agriculture is definitely frowning on colored eggs.

Also on pet chicks and ducklings that will need to grow to full size to help feed the nation.

Ration Book 3 in July

Ration book Three is scheduled to make its appearance in July to replace Book One.

OPA hopes to distribute it by mail to cut down on job absenteeism.

Milk Ration?

Milk and cream may be rationed by next fall, though the OWI food report shows that civilians will have about as much as they had this year. Allotments will probably be made on a local rather than national scale.

Vacation Directions

Here are your 1943 vacation directions just issued by the Office of Defense Transportation:

"If possible, make it an 'off-season vacation.' Crowds on trains and busses are less and reservations are more readily obtained.

"Vacation near home. Once you reach your destination, plan to stay there without making side excursions.

"Plan to leave and return in the middle of the week when travel is less heavy. Army leaves are being scheduled in this way whenever possible, and civilians have been asked to follow the lead.

"Forget about week-end trips entirely. Short, three-day Army passes are reserved for week ends to avoid interference with training. Leave room for the soldier getting a quick glimpse of his home town over a week end.

"If travel to the vacation spot is long enough to cover meal periods, take box lunches with you. Overcrowded and understaffed diners must feed hundreds of travelers more important than vacationers.

"If the family is spending the summer months at a near-by resort, warn working members and visitors that commutation may be difficult. Latest indications are that there will be very little additional rail service to resort areas for the duration."

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Cartoons in the News of the Week

Thomas, Detroit News

Soldiers in a Foxhole Don't Fight Each Other

Summers, Buffalo Evening News

Soldiers on the Food Front

PT Boat Crews Loudly Shout That They Aren't Expendable

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17—"We're not expendable!" The three young men, all Chief Petty Officers from the PT boats, one decorated, all slated for promotion, emphatically agreed on that. Their squadron of sea surface "lightnings" has been in 18 engagements in six-months time, in the general vicinity of Guadalcanal. The squadron has one cruiser, one submarine, six destroyers to its credit, all sunk; a total of 21 torpedo hits. The three leathery-cheeked "chiefs" know what they are talking about.

"I'm not expendable," said Chief Machinist's Mate Arthur Stuffert of Plainfield, N. J. "Every time I go out I figure I'm coming back." The front end of Chief Stuffert's PT boat was shot off in one engagement. He was in the engine room, ears muffled to block the engine's vibrations. The speeding torpedo boat lost speed, and Chief Stuffert pumped more gasoline into the engines, thinking they were the cause. After a time someone came down from the deck and told him their bow had been shot away.

"We don't use that word 'expendable,'" said Chief Boatswain's Mate Charles Tufts of Batesville, Ind. "The torpedo boats are for me. I'm going back to them whenever I can." The three have been ordered out of the tropics by their medical officers, but that has nothing to do with PT boats.

He Agreed—He Knew

Chief Quartermaster John D. Legg of San Antonio, Texas, third of the PT boat men, agreed with his squadron mates with emphatic shakes of his head. He was awarded the Navy's silver star by Admiral Halsey for taking his boat and its crew out of range of Japanese fire after two shells had burst so close aboard that every other man was knocked down. Knocked down, they cannot rise again immediately, even if not stunned, but must cling to some support in order to overcome the great speed of the boat. All hands were back in action the next day.

Chosen especially for their tasks, which Capt. J. W. Gates, head of the Navy public relations staff here, calls "the hardest, toughest assignment there is," PT men like their service and do not conceal the fact they are proud of it.

In one of their major engagements the three torpedo-eers were on different boats in a squadron of 11 that attacked 20 Japanese destroyers. They left three of the destroyers burning and exploding, but lost as many units of their own squadron.

The PT boats attack invariably at night, and usually in the dark of the moon, for that is the time when enemy ships try to slip in to damage United States shore installations or ships.

Working without searchlights themselves, they at first became targets for searchlights on enemy warcraft as soon as they were heard. Their gunners became so expert at shooting out searchlights, according to one of the three torpedo-eers, that the Japanese stopped using the lights.

This squadron took part in the epic sea battles of October and November, which prevented reinforcement of the Japanese forces on Guadalcanal.

"We were once in the middle of a great fleet of ships before we knew they were there," Chief Legg related. "We couldn't fire our torpedoes because we couldn't tell friend from enemy, but we stayed on, with big guns flashing all around. A little later there were nine ships burning and exploding—all Japanese ships—within an area about a mile across.

Sometimes they were "jittery" when Japanese destroyers would chase them. The PT boats would "lay down smoke" as long as their smoke generators held out; then they would merely "run for it."

Once a Japanese destroyer chased one of the PT boats "up a tree," meaning ashore. It ran aground on a coral island, and tore its bottom out.

The PT crews had orders to jump overboard when their craft was badly hit by a shell, for in such cases there was the immediate danger of an explosion of the torpedoes on board. Racing along under fire, another of the PT's leaped and stopped, as if it had been struck. All hands were knocked down. When they recovered their stance, the engine room crew raced to the deck and jumped off the stern. The deck crew, all thrown forward, heard the splash at the rear and took it to be the effects of an explosion below deck. They jumped off the bow. The whole crew found itself in water only waist deep. Their boat was out of action, but all hands made it safely to their base, and all were on duty the next night in another craft.

His Idea of a Haven

Once in the height of an action, pressed hard by pursuing Japanese destroyers, the crew of one PT boat missed its radio man. He was discovered in one of the torpedo tubes, all of which had been emptied at enemy ships. It was his notion of a safe haven from Japanese shells.

The second night Chief Tufts was in the Guadalcanal area the PT squadron ran into a Japanese task force without being aware of its presence. A Japanese destroyer chased the boat he was on, and was frightened off with a depth bomb set to explode close to the surface. Chief Tufts later commanded his own PT.

The PT men are armed with service automatic pistols and there are rifles and tommy-guns enough on board to supply all men. "For strafing searchlight operators the enemy ships generally when we are out of torpedoes or making a turn after firing torpedoes," one of the Chiefs explained.

Like most true heroes, these PT men, who are unquestionably typical of their organization, do not act at all as if they felt like heroes. Not overly modest, either, they are willing to praise the work of one of their fellows. They named Lieut. Lester Gamble and other members of their squadron as especially entitled to praise.

Many Women Guards At Machine Plant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—The use of women as factory guards has been introduced by the International Business Machines Corporation at its main Endicott, N. Y., plant, Charles A. Kirk, Vice-President in Charge of Manufacturing, announced here today.

Duties of the women guards include checking identification badges and purses of the large number of women employees at factory entrances, supervising rest areas, reporting safety hazards, and being on the alert for unusual conditions. They wear uniforms styled similar to those of the men guards, with police-guard badges on their coats and caps.

International Business Machines has been a pioneer in opening employment opportunities for women, Mr. Kirk reported, recalling that in 1935, Thomas J. Watson, company President, introduced training courses for college women at its employees' school in Endicott, after which they were employed at the same salaries and with the same opportunities for advancement as men. Many of them are now holding executive positions with I. B. M. or have been lent to the Government to do similar work in connection with the war effort, Mr. Kirk said.

Soldiers' 'Quiet, Abiding Faith' Stressed by Army Magazine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—During a typical month, church attendance in the United States Army totaled 3,039,344; a total of 176,803 Bibles and Testaments were distributed and 3,637,988 consultations were conducted by Army chaplains on matters of a personal and religious nature, according to an article in the April issue of Army Life, published by the Army's Recruiting Publicity Bureau at Governors Island. During the same month 65,090 church services were held, a considerable portion of which were outdoors, the magazine reports.

"No soldier is compelled to go to church," it stresses. "Attendance is in all cases voluntary. Yet, Sunday after Sunday, uniformed men fill the pews of post chapels at Army posts in the United States and at Sabbath services in the overseas theaters of operations. Generals kneel with privates; Army nurses and Waacs pay homage to the Supreme Being in these service rites.

"On many occasions soldiers of units which man gun positions in remote outposts were unable to go to church so the church went to those men, chaplains riding out in mobile chapels."

Behind the statistics of the number of services, attendants, and chaplain consulations lie "the thought that the rank and file of our Army is made up of church-going, religious men," Army Life declares, adding:

"As a ranking officer at Fort Monmouth, N. J., told a post chaplain recently, 'A soldier can learn a lot from the study of the Bible that will make him a better man and a better soldier.' There were precious few atheists in the fox holes of Bataan and the jungle of Guadalcanal. . . .

"It isn't fear or a sentimental whim, which makes soldiers go to church services Sunday after Sunday. It is a faith—a quiet abiding faith and trust in the Divine Providence which we know guides America and her allies in this war against all the forces of Satan personified."

The article envisages that when the war is over and the fighting men return to civil life, churches will find "a mighty resurgence of power and faith in these returning men that will increase manifold those once slim congregations." It says the religious spirit ranges from the Commander in Chief all the way down through the generals and the colonels and the junior officers and the non-commissioned officers to the humblest private in the ranks.

"We honor and respect our Commander-in-Chief for his many evidences of faith in the power of prayer and his manly profession of devotion to God," it continues. "Whether in Washington or in Hyde Park, at home or in an important conference at Casablanca, he has not failed in his regular church attendance, or to thank our Maker for victories won by our arms.

"Out in Australia, General MacArthur has time and again given praise to God in an order of the day citing victories. General Marshall, General Eisenhower—all our leaders—are God-fearing men, unafraid to let the world know of their faith in this One in whom they repose their trust."

Army Life holds that soldiers like to go to church, particularly to services conducted by Army chaplains. Chaplains speak the soldiers' language and not only preach, but advise their men, it emphasizes.

"They talk man-to-man fashion," it continues. "They do more than talk, too. Army chaplains go out under fire in Tunisia to render first aid and spiritual comfort to stricken soldiers, regardless of the faith of those soldiers—or lack of faith. Chaplains have performed many unselfish acts of outstanding personal heroism on Guadalcanal, on Wake Island and on Bataan and Corregidor. . . ."

New Life Raft With About Everything Can Be Used by 20 on Either Side

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., April 17—Either side is the right side of the new Buck-win ship's life raft which the Buckler-Merwin Company of this city has recently begun to produce for the United States Government.

A catamaran, or double-hulled type of life raft, the Buck-win has been designed to be occupied on whatever side comes up after it has been thrown off the deck of a ship. Twenty persons may be accommodated on the raft which is furthermore, a well-deck type, permitting the passengers to sit upright. Thus it helps to relieve fatigue while floating on a highly agitated ocean surface.

Designed by George E. Merwin of Portland, the catamaran raft has a hatch available from either side. In this hatch are stored food, blankets, a sail, flares, reading matter, including a hymn book and a Bible, rudder, signal flag, tarpaulin, sea curtain, and first-aid equipment.

The designer's foresight has even provided the weather tarpaulin with fixtures permitting rain water to be collected.

The raft's buoyancy is provided by two 16-gauge culvert type pontoons with five air compartments in each one. The deck boards are constructed by a patented "splining" machine which permits them to be assembled by the use of joints rather than the use of nails.

Tests conducted by the United States Coast Guard Inspectors testified to the raft's seaworthiness, buoyancy, and strength, according to Mr. Merwin. The hatch and its loaded cans also stood the tests well, he said.

Southern States Link Plans For Peace Era to Rail Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., April 17—Any postwar planning in the South is contingent upon the success of the present fight being waged by Southern leaders to gain freight rate equality with the North and East on manufactured products, three Southern Governors concluded yesterday at the first session of a two-day regional Governors' Conference on postwar planning. The conference was attended by more than 100 officials from 10 Southern States.

The Governors were in full agreement that intelligent postwar planning now by the various states to avoid another Work Projects Administration era is second only to winning the war. But the delegates were also practically unanimous in the belief that most Southern States would not have the funds to carry out such planning unless freight rates are adjusted by the Federal Government to give this section an equal opportunity to compete with other sections of the country.

Poverty Chief Problem

Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia, chairman of the meeting, emphasized again and again that the real problem of the South is poverty. Unless freight rates are equitably adjusted to stop the draining of the raw material wealth of this section into the large manufacturing centers, he said, this will be a desolate part of the country after the war regardless of how much planning is done.

Other speakers were Gov. J. Melville Broughton of North Carolina, Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee, Lieut. Gov. William M. Tuck of Virginia, Dr. Raymond R. Paty, President of the University of Alabama, Frank Neely, Chairman of the Sixth District, federal reserve bank, Atlanta, and Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council of State of Governments, Chicago.

Present were delegates and state officials from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

States' Rights

Governor Broughton, after agreeing with Governor Arnall's remarks, struck a popular cord when he declared that "after the war we must recapture every state right surrendered during the war."

Governor Cooper, speaking on transportation problems after the war, called for the solving each of these problems in such a way as to preserve the principle of equality of opportunity for the citizens of all parts of the country. He cited case after case where freight rates alone prohibit manufacturers located in the South from competing favorably with those located in other sections although their markets are equidistant.

For instance, Governor Cooper said, a roofing manufacturer located in Mobile must pay $16 dollars more in freight charges on 20-ton carload of roofing shipped to Indianapolis, Ind., than a roofing manufacturer located in Bound Brook, N. J., must pay to the same city although the distance is the same.

4 Naval Captains Up for Promotion

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt has nominated four naval captains for promotion to the new rank of commodore—the first officers to be assigned that rank on active duty since 1899.

Mr. Roosevelt only last week signed a bill restoring commodores to the naval officer system. The legislation was enacted in response to a request from Navy Secretary Frank Knox for a flag rank suitable for small commands.

The four nominated today are Capt. Lee Payne Johnson, whose last reported assignment was Chief of Staff to the Commander of Atlantic Fleet Amphibious Forces.

Capt. Oscar Smith of Eustis Fla., now on duty in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations here.

Capt. Lawrence Fairfax Reifsnider of Westminster, Md., an officer of considerable submarine experience, whose last reported assignment was a command at sea.

Capt. Robert Grimes Coman of Santa Rosa, Calif., formerly in command of a naval transport division who now has another command at sea.

The rank of commodore corresponds with that of brigadier general in the Army.

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An Easter Appeal

Giving baby chicks and rabbits as Easter gifts may develop into either a minor or a major cruelty.

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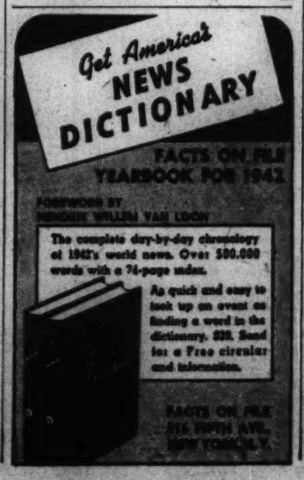
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War Loan Success Now Up to Civilians

Responsibility for the success of the Second War Loan drive today was put up squarely to the man in the street.

The Treasury emphasized that civilians must dig down and salt those surplus funds into War Bonds as it disclosed that much of the commercial buying in the Loan has been completed.

New England sales of War Bonds have reached $274,859,650, or 34 per cent of the quota, the regional War Finance Committee reported.

The New England total quota is set at $1,100,000,000, of which $300,000,000 is the commercial banking quota. The War Finance Committee pointed out that much of the first days' sales were made to large purchasers, including banks and life insurance companies, some of which will not buy any more bonds during the current drive.

For the remainder of the drive, therefore, the amount of buying by individuals will determine whether or not the campaign succeeds, according to the Committee.

The Committee said that it expected "considerable improvement" when additional figures are released at the close of next week. It added that it was "not worrying much" about commercial bank buying and is confident that that portion of the quota will be met readily.

Lieut.-Commander Charles J. Zimmerman, War Bond Officer for the First Naval District, reported, meanwhile, that " well above 90 per cent" of the Navy personnel on the District were investing regularly in bonds and that their buying has increased "very definitely" since the Second War Loan Drive opened.

"At Newport, R. I., for instance," he said, "Monday was the second largest day for cash sales in the history of the War Bond office there, exceeded only by our Pearl Harbor Day sales." In some of the stations, he said, 100 per cent of the personnel are allotting part of their pay for War Bonds.

Everybody Welcome to Come and Sing At Concert for Home-Front Morale

Greater Bostonians will have an opportunity to lift their voices in song tomorrow afternoon at a free Community Singing Concert to be held in Symphony Hall. The concert, opening at 3 p. m., will be under the direction of Robert Lawrence Weer, of New York City, and the United States Coast Guard Band, led by Lieut. J. A. Jacobson, will present a program of well-known marches and waltzes, and will accompany the community singing.

The Concert is being given under the auspices of the Women's War Savings Committee of Boston, with the co-operation of Community Recreation Service of Boston. The program will consist of many long-time favorites.

Admission is free, and everybody is welcome. It is hoped that this program will inaugurate a series of community sings throughout Greater Boston for the purpose of maintaining morale on the home front.

Preliminary Concert by Port of Boston Coast Guard Band:
March, "King Cotton" ..... Sousa
Medley, World War No. 1 ..... Lake
Service Songs, World War II
Community Singing
"America" and "God Bless America."
Salute to the Flag. Oath of Allegiance. Doxology.
Howdy Song, "My Old Kentucky Home"
Feature ..... Girl Scouts of America
"Battle Hymn of the Republic"
Lassus Trombone ..... Fillmore
Coast Guard Band
"Three Blind Mice" ..... Round
Feature ..... The Children
Announcement,
Admiral R. A. Theobald, U. S. N.
Feature ..... Oh! Boy!!
Servicemen's Glee Club ..... Unknown
"Tiger Rag," Xylophone solo,
Arr. Paul Yoder
"America the Beautiful"
Closing Exercises
"A Perfect Day," "Till We Meet Again,"
"The Star-Spangled Banner," Benediction.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, April 19
12 Noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, April 18

2:30 p. m. — WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79 mc and 15.35 mc, Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Sunday's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Music.
3:15 p. m.—Dyana Gale, songs.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—"The Hymnal."
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—That They May Live, drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Modern Melodies.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.2mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—"This Is Fort Dix"; Tom Slater, mc.
3:30 p. m.—Richard Himber's Orch.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Answering You"; British American two-way talks.
5:30 p. m.—"Return of Nick Carter" Detective Series.
6:00 p. m.—"The First Nighter"; drama.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close, comments.
6:45 p. m.—"63 Baseball News."
7:00 p. m.—Studio Speaker.
7:30 p. m.—News Service.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Album.
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—"Old Fashioned Revival Hour."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, comments.
10:15 p. m.—The Song Spinners.
10:30 p. m.—John Stanley's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Tony Pastor's Orchestra
11:30 p. m.—Johnny Messner's Orch.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday April 18

10:45 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. KGOY, 6.11 meg., 49m.
London—5:45 p. m.—News, GSL, 6.11 meg. 49.1m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6m.
London—7:15 p. m.—Songs and stories of Clan Robertson. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly visit to the American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Talk: Howard Spring. GSL, 6.11 meg. 49.1m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Saturday Dance Band. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

For Sunday, April 18

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 13 m.
London—5:15 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31 m.; GRG, 6.15 meg., 7.15 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Palm Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"People to People." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—News Round-up. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"Stars & Stripes in Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra; Recorded, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.68 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—The American Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

New Theater Group of U. S. O. To Give First Show Tomorrow

Formation of the Theater Group of the United Service Organizations —Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee to provide weekly entertainment for the members of the United States armed forces — was announced today by Ernest A. Johnson, chairman.

The first performance sponsored by the new group will be given tomorrow evening, at the Colonial Theater, when "Ring Around Elizabeth," a three-act comedy by Charl Armstrong, will be presented by The Amateurs, Inc., of Brookline.

Although all performances are free of charge to the uniformed men and women, admission will be by ticket only. Tickets may be obtained at the central ticket office at the Buddies Club on Boston Common. Officers as well as enlisted men and Waacs, Waves and Spars are invited.

The newly formed Theater Group includes many Greater Boston amateur groups and individuals connected with the professional theater.

Among the groups represented are; Footlight Club, West Roxbury Little Theater, Tributary Theater; Village Players, Leland Powers School, Arlington Friends of the Drama, Winchester Players, The Amateurs, Inc., Boston Edison Players, Vincent Club, Concord Players, New England Mutual Players, Cambridge Dramatic Club, and Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse.

Stevens Radiocast Tonight Canceled

The scheduled radiocast of Edmund Stevens, The Christian Science Monitor's war correspondent formerly with the British Eighth Army in North Africa, tonight at 8:15, with Volney Hurd, Monitor news commentator, on Station WNAC has been canceled because of lecture commitments which have detained Mr. Stevens in the Middle West.

Chorus Heard With Symphony

By L. A. Sloper

For sheer beauty of sound, it seemed that the Boston Symphony Orchestra surpassed even itself in the first half of yesterday afternoon's concert in Symphony Hall, the twenty-second of the season. It is pretty certain that such sonority and such tone color could be heard nowhere else in the world today.

The orchestra and its conductor are playing an indispensable part in keeping the art of music in performance at its highest standard, and thus helping to preserve a culture without which victory in arms would be meaningless.

The first half of yesterday's program consisted of Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 3, in G, for string orchestra (with the Sinfonia from the Cantata, "Christ Lag in Todesbanden"); Brahms' Variations on a Theme by Haydn, and Strauss' "Don Juan."

In other words, a work which exhibited once more the glories of the string choirs, one which displayed the tonal variety of which the full orchestra is capable in a Romantic work, and one which revealed the splendors of the Straussian musical palette as envisioned by a burning conductorial imagination expressing itself through an incomparable ensemble.

Dr. Koussevitzky is the master of all three of these disparate styles. He secured splendid representations of the Bach and the Brahms; but the performance of the Strauss was unequalled in my experience, and it is doubtful if the work had ever been projected before with so much brilliance of tone, subtlety of shading, rhythmic vitality and expressional power. This tone poem is Strauss at his best, before the streak of vulgarity in his artistic nature had become too apparent, and the performance put it in its best light. After this amazing achievement, the Frdiay afternoon audience applauded politely, and recalled the conductor once.

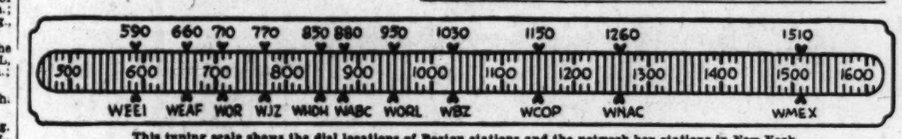
The second half of the program was devoted to choral works, with the Cecilia Society and the Apollo Club, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, assisting. The works chosen were Brahms' "Ein Schicksalslied," Wolf's "Der Feuerreiter," and the Polovetzian Dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor." Not a particularly well assorted group.

The Brahms "Song of Destiny" was sung with a reasonably good balance and with appropriate seriousness. The theatrical Wolf piece was done with considerable warmth. But the ladies and gentlemen of the chorus could not quite realize the barbaric quality of Borodin.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W43B W39B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Coll Driggs:	Morning Musicale	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Religious program	News Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors:	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	songs; music; talks	News Service	
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious service
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	'The Melody's the Thing'	Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	'The Melody's the Thing'		Freedom on the Land
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	Words and Music	'Southland Echoes': choir	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services: speaker	Words and Music	Walter Compton, news	Services From the Mother
11:00	News; Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	er Church, The First
11:15	Church: speaker	Services: speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Service from Cathedral	entist, in Boston,
11:45	ing: guest speakers	Services: speaker	Olivio Santoro, songs	Church of St. Paul	Massachusetts
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	News: "Music at Noon";	Reviewing Stand: "What	News report
12:15	Elmer Davis: OWI.	Weekly War Journal	"Three Quarter Time"	Do Farmers Want?"	Jussi Bjuerling, songs
12:30	Salt Lake City	WHDH Music Hall: Or-	News Service	"Paul Revere"; Sym-	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	chestra; Soloists	Eye Witness News: dr.	phonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	WHDH Music Hall: Or-	'That They Might Live':	News Service	"Balbo"; drama
1:15	P. Saltman, pianist	chestra; Soloists	Red Cross dramatization	Irving Cesar, songs	Concert Melodies
1:30	Salisbury Orch.;	Cavalcade of Song	Genevieve Tobin: relief	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Paul Lavalle, cond.	Cavalcade of Song	Appeal; speakers	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	'Those We Love':	Cavalcade of Song	Un. of Chicago R'ndtable:	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15	dramatic sketch	Cavalcade of Song	Trade Agreements	Religious program	Prof'sional Women's Club
2:30	World News	Cavalcade of Song	John Charles Thomas:	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; Music	'Here Is Tomorrow': dr.	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic:	Moylan Sisters, songs	B. F. Hendrickson: food	'This Is Fort Dix": Tom	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Bruno Walter, con-	"You and the War"	World News Parade	Slater, m. c.; recorded	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	ductor; soloists;	Boston University Ves-	"The Army Hour": chief	Quiz of Two Cities	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	chorus; choir	pers: speakers; chorus	speakers; band; drama		Irish Music
4:00	N. Y. Philharmonic:	Terry O'Toole, songs	Pickups from training	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	Bruno Walter, con.	Terry O'Toole, songs	centers through't world	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Matinee of Yesterday	"Fireside Melodies": Ra-	Young People's Church	Gilbert and Sullivan:
4:45	Yehudi Menuhin	Matinee of Yesterday	kov's Orchestra; songs	of the Air: speakers	"Princess Ida"
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	John Gunther, John Van-	NBC Symphony Orches-	'Answering You': British	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	dercook, news analysis.	tra; Dr. Frank Black,	American two-way talks	Religious program
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	conductor	'Return of Nick Carter':	Religious program
5:45	Wm. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orch.	detective series	Religious program
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Tremont Temple Twi-	Religious program	"First Nighter": drama	News Service
6:15	"Dear John"; sk.	light Services	Religious program	"First Nighter": drama	Moment Musicale
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry:	'Here's to Romance': D.	"The Great Gildersleeve":	Upton Close, comments	Religious program
6:45	drama; music	Brookman's Or.; tenor	comedy drama	"63 Baseball News"	Religious program
7:00	People's Platform	News commentator	Jack Benny and Com-	Religious program	They, Too, Liked Music
7:15	People's Platform	Sportscast; Newscast	pany	Religious program	They, Too, Liked Music
7:30	"We, the People";	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	Bandwagon: Merle Evans'	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	interviews; orch.	ley, m. c.	Circus Orchestra	Concert Album	Services
8:00	Trans-Atlantic Call:	Roy Porter, news	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	American Forum of Air:	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"People to People"	Treasury Star Parade	McCarthy; D. Ameche	"Are We Building Too	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum, Mystery	"One Man's Family";	Large an Army?"	Jewish War Veterans'
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Annual Dinner
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest; drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Round"; musicale	Hour; speaker	Hour
9:30	Fred Allen; Mrs.	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45	C. Wells; J. Besser	Dorothy Thompson	miliar Music	Hour: speaker	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	News Service
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; songs	Song Spinners: quartet	Strauss Waltzes
10:30	'The Man Behind	"Good Will Hour"; John	"What's My Name"; quiz	John Stanley, comments	Victory Night Watch
10:45	the Gun"; drama	J. Anthony, director	show with A. Francis	Across the Footlights	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:00	News; Larry Lebeur	News; Sports	News Service	News Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:15	"Lest We Forget"	"Star Spangled Dramas"	Cesar Searchinger: news	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Bob Chester's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	"Star Spangled Dramas"	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	"Stars and Stripes in	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Newscast	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	Britain": recorded	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Music; Drama	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	Headlines of Tomorrow	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Words and Music
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"Poll of Hits"	"Snow Village"; sketch	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Uncle Sam: Drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour;	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup; talk	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	WHDH Studio Musi-	Aunt Jenny; sketch	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	cale	Big Sister; sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Waltz Time	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Boston	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	'We Love and Learn	Treasury Star Parade	"Guiding Light"; sketch	Braves baseball game	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45	'Pepper Young's'; sk.	Air Express Music	Hymn Recital	Boston Red Sox-Boston	News Service; Talk
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Braves baseball game	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Red Sox-Braves	Popular Music
3:30	Passover Pgm from	Ruby Newman's Orch.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Band Parade	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45	Sampson Naval St.	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Red Sox-Boston	"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00	His'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Braves baseball game	Spike Jones' Orchestra
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Boston	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:30	Victory Council	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Braves baseball game	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
4:45	Doris Tirrell, organ	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Boston	Lou Breese's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Braves baseball game	Musical Mystery Program
5:15	Date Book: Follies	Dick Tracy; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Red Sox-Braves	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15	Snapshots: Music	News Highlights	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	Walt Cassel, songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Art Jarrett's Orchestra
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	"Calling Unlimited"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Yankee Starlets; songs	Richard Gallinger; News
7:30	"Gandle"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Starlight Reverie; music	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	Western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Starlight Reverie; music	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of Americas	"Sizing Up the News"	Les Sweetland, songs
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Cavalcade of Americas	The Barrie Wood Trio	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Adventures of Bulldog	"Drama Shop"; Essays
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	A. Wallenstein's Orch.	Drummond"; drama	in Drama
9:00	Theater: Ann	"Counterspy"; espionage	Great Artists; Lily Pons;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Mozart;
9:15	Sothern; Robert	drama	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	News Service	Quintet for Clarinet and
9:30	Young; "A Night	Jan Garber's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	A. L. Alexander's Media-	Strings
9:45	to Remember"	Orch.; "Short Mystery"	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	tion Board; guest panel	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: "Woman of	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Paul Sullivan, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15	the Year"	Gracie Fields, songs	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	'Our Morale': D. Pardue	Hildegarde, songs
10:30	Orden Nash; Guy	World's Most Honored	"Information Please";	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	Music	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Henry Busse's Orchestra
11:00	News; World War II	Mia Fitzstrelal's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
11:15	News; Wm. Shirer	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	"Manpower, Ltd.": speak'r	Will Bradley's Orchestra
11:30	Midcont: Minister	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Radio Newsreel with	Day's End; music
11:45	Works of Music	Stars in Revue	Music You Want	Arthur Mann	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Shubert—"The Three Sisters," Katharine Cornell's production of Chekhov's play. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)
Plymouth—"Cry Havoc," presented by John J. Wildberg. Last play of the season to be given in the Theater Guild subscription series. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Copley—"The Ghost Train," comedy melodrama by Arnold Ridley. Featuring Hal Conklin, Murial Williams, Nat Burns. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, also Patriots' Day. 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts, Tapestry Gallery—Sixteenth Victory Concert for members of the armed forces and their guests, sponsored by the USO-Soldiers and Sailors Committee. 4.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Leo Smit, pianist. 2.
Symphony Hall—Community Concert and Sing given under the auspices of the Women's War Savings Committee of Boston under the direction of Robert Lawrence Weer, assisted by the Port of Boston Coast Guard Band. Chief J. A. Jacobson director. 3. (No admission charge.)

Monologue

Copley Plaza Ballroom—Program by Cornelia Otis Skinner in original character sketches. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Saludos Amigos." 2:45, 5:15, 7:45, 10:25. "Squadron Leader X." Eric Portman. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:40.
Exeter—"Whistling in Dixie." Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.
Fenway—"Night Plane from Chungking." Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 1:35, 4:50, 8:08. "The Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat, Robert Morley. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:15.
Kenmore—"Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 2:55, 6:15, 9:45. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles, James Craig. 1, 4:25, 8:00.
Keith Memorial—"Cinderella Swings It." Guy Kibbee, Gloria Warren. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:55. "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10:15.
Metropolitan—"Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Charlotte Greenwood, Charles Ruggles, Lois Andrews, Helene Reynolds. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Air Force," John Garfield, George Tobias. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:15.
Modern—"They Got Me Covered." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:20. "Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers, Noah Beery, Jr. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25.
Old South Newsreel—"One Day in Moscow." "Picturesque Massachusetts." "First Aid." "Wacky Wabbit." "In the Circus." "Kaltenborn and the latest news." Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Orpheum—"The Powers Girl," Carole Landis, George Murphy. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:45.
Paramount—"Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. "The Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat, Robert Morley. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.
RKO-Boston—"It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 9:15, 11:25 a. m., 1:35, 3:45, 5:55, 8:10, 10:20. Stage Show: 10:35 a. m., 12:45, 2:55, 5:05, 7:15, 9:30.
Scollay—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.
South Station Theater—"America's Food Crisis," "Air Crew," "Commandos," "Unusual Occupations," "Speaking of Animals and Their Families," "Ben Franklin, Jr.," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"The Powers Girl," Carole Landis, George Murphy. 11:55 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris. 1:40, 5, 8:20.
Telepix—"March of Time," "Cuba," "Women in Sports." "U. S. Marine Band," cartoons, Gracie Allen, Wilson, Nonsletter, newsreels. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Purple V." 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:25, 4:40, 6:55, 9:10. "Clancy St. Boys." 10:45 a. m., 1:10, 3:25, 5:40, 7:55, 10:10.
Tremont—"Remember the Day," John Payne, Claudette Colbert, Jean Arthur, James Stewart. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:15, 7:50. "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." 10:25 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:15.
Uptown—"Meanest Man in the World." Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. 3:50, 5:35, 8:15. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25.
Washington Street Olympia—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:30. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. Continuous 1:30-11.
Allston: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Raiders of the Range. 1:45, 7:45.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson.
Regent: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Stand By, All Networks," John Beal.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy. "Hi, Neighbor," Jean Parker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Sabu. 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny. "Madame Spy," Constance Bennett.
Coolidge Corner: "Shadow of a Doubt," T. Wright, John Cotton. "Hayfoot."
CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas.
University: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Jail House Blues." N. Pendleton, Ann Gwynne. "London Blackout Murders," J. Abbott, M. McCloud.
Codman Square: "Yankee Doodle Dandy." James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front." 1:45, 8.
Franklin: "Yankee Doodle Dandy." James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front." 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.
Park: "Lady Be Good," Robert Young, Ann Sothern. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, H. Walker. "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. Continuous from 1:30.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Forrest Rangers," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Carolyn Lee. 2:15, 6:05, 8:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee, Lee Tracy. 1:58, 5:06, 8:18. "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. 3:08, 6:18, 9:28.
Mystic: "Madame Spy," Constance Bennett, Don Porter. 1:55, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55. "Hi, Buddy." Dick Foran, Harriet Hilliard. 3:20, 6, 8:45.
Orpheum: "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann

Women's Activities: Yugoslav Relief

Yugoslavia's brave fighters and courageous civilians now have an active organization of friends in Boston rooting for their relief. The Boston Branch of the United Yugoslav Relief Fund has just opened headquarters at 12 State Street and formed an executive committee which will carry on an educational campaign to make this part of the country more Yugoslav-conscious.

Formed last fall at the time of the United War Fund Drive, the Boston Branch has been until this week merely a sponsoring committee, not an active organization. This original committee includes Morton P. Prince, chairman; Mrs. Sedgwick Marquand, Secretary; Seth T. Gano, Treasurer; Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mrs. A. L. West Movious, Jerome D. Greene, and the Hon. Charles Wilson. During the drive, these individuals lent their names for the benefit of Yugoslavia, which was one of the 10 nations represented in the United Nations Relief Fund.

Mme. Slavko Grouitch, wife of the first Minister of the United Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes to the United States, was the leading spirit in getting the organization started. She spent several weeks in Boston in the fall speaking before women's clubs and other groups, seeking to arouse greater interest in Yugoslavia.

Miss Sarah Wambaugh, Mr. Prince, and Mrs. Marquand have been among those most eager to get a more active organization started. Because of the conflicting reports concerning conditions in Yugoslavia, they feel the public should be informed of the state of affairs there and of the important role Yugoslav troops are playing in the war. Specifically they wish to stimulate interest in sending more help to Yugoslav prisoners of war and to the children in the country itself. This can be done through the International Red Cross.

Members of the new Executive Committee are: Mrs. Max Ulin, who is President of the Boston City Federation, Miss Annie Endicott Nourse, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Mrs. Irving C. Tomlinson, Miss Joan Dulles, whose father, Allen W. Dulles, now in Switzerland, is on the board of directors of American Friends of Yugoslavia, Inc., Velizar Stanoyevitch, and Oscar Boline. Mrs. Philip T. Cate will serve as Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Marquand entertained the members of both committees at her home yesterday afternoon, and plans for the future were discussed. These include lectures and radio talks on Yugoslavia, an exhibition of paintings by native artists and participation in the United Nations Pop Concert.

The organization is non-political in character. Its sole purpose is to get relief to the people of Yugoslavia without regard to the factions within the country.

By a Staff Photographer

Planning Aid to Yugoslavia

Mrs. Sedgwick Marquand (left) and Miss Sarah Wambaugh make plans for an executive committee of the Boston Branch of the United Yugoslav Relief Fund.

Calendar of Women's Events Scheduled for Next Week

Monday

Brightheimstone Club—Program of folk songs and dances by members of the International Institute, 2 p. m. Members of the Baptist Home will be special guests. Refreshments at 4 p. m., in charge of Mrs. Bernard F. Marshall and Mrs. Frank J. Kelley.

International Institute—Forum on Russia; Prof. Michael Karpovich of Harvard, speaker. Open to all, 8 p. m.

Tuesday

Hingham Woman's Club—Annual meeting, 2 p. m., at Wamapatuck, Club. Illustrated talk on birds by Miss Gertrude Allen, followed by auction of her crayon sketches of birds.

Braintree Philergians—Annual meeting, Cochato Hall, 2 p. m. Franklin Lacy will present "Comedy Character Plays." Luncheon at All Souls' Parish House, 12 noon.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Prof. Michael Karpovich, speaker, "The Present World Situation and Russia," Perkins Hall, 1 p. m.

Ladies' Unity Club—Meeting, 1 p. m., at Annah P. Osgood Home for Aged People, 18 Melville Avenue, Jamaica Plain. Tea at 3:30 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stickney. The latter has been matron of the home for 12 years.

Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club—Annual meeting, Y. W. C. A., 8 p. m.

Women's City Club—Fernan Cesar [Mrs. William H. Pearson] will give a program of dramatic sketches in costume, 11 a. m.

Community Club of Canton—Flora Graves Pease, speaker, "Let's Look in the Attic." Universalist Parish Hall, 2 p. m. Members will exhibit attic finds under direction of Mrs. A. Stewart Rogers, Chairman of Antiques.

Professional Women's Club—Reception and luncheon, Hotel Statler, 12:30 p. m. Guests of honor who will speak: Joseph Desmond Brennan, Eire Consul in Boston; Joseph E. Sharkey, former Associated Press correspondent in Paris, Geneva, and Tokyo; Miss Lydia Dan; Dr. G. Lynde Gately, City Health Commissioner, Lieut. Pauline E. Madden, Selection Officer for Marines in First Naval District. Luncheon music by Paul Anderson.

Swampscott Woman's Club—Annual meeting, 2:30 p. m.

Old and New, Malden—Annual business meeting, 2 p. m.

Roslindale Woman's Club—Annual meeting, Unitarian Parish House, 2 p. m. Luncheon 12:30.

Wednesday

Marblehead Garden Club—Pictures of members' gardens will be shown at Old North Chapel; Mrs. Chester C. Parker and Mrs. Robert B. Hamson, hostesses.

Harvard Dames—Tour of Harvard Observatory. Meet at Phillips Brooks House, 2 p. m. Tea afterward at home of Mrs. James B. Munn, 58 Garden Street.

New Century Club, Needham—Mrs. David Barnett, Literature and Drama Chairman, will present play reading of "The Doughgirls" by Joseph Field for benefit of Club's war relief work, at Parish House, 2 p. m.

D. A. R.—Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter at Hotel Kenmore, 7:45 p. m. Mrs. Norma Vose Lewis will sing. Dutch-treat supper, 6:15.

China Center—Opening of two-week exhibition and sale of paintings by Chang Shu-chi, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Thursday

Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston—International Relations Round Table dinner, Colonial Kitchen, 43 Charles Street, 8:45 p. m. Subject: "Present-Day Russia," Mrs. Harrison, Chairman.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Richmond P. Bancroft, speaker; "Behind the News," 11 a. m.

Friday

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Mme. Alexandrine Toutoux will conduct second class in Creative Cooking, Perkins Hall, 10:30 a. m.

Saturday

Southern Club—Dance at Hotel Continental, Cambridge. Major Robert E. Green in charge of arrangements.

Gaining of World View Urged

Preparing yourselves and helping others to prepare themselves to become citizens of the world is just as practical a duty today as making yourselves better citizens of Boston, Prof. Andre Morize of Harvard told members of the Boston City Federation at their thirtieth anniversary luncheon at the Copley-Plaza yesterday.

"Do not let a day go by without checking to see whether you have done something to help the world be better than it was yesterday," he counseled. "Never do or say anything that will hurt the great effort of unity which you see others working to achieve."

Clearing the avenues of the future is as important as cleaning the city streets today, he said.

What the women of England are doing to clear the avenues of the future was described by Mrs. Dorothy Archibald of Oxford University who is studying in the United States for a brief period. She listed three results of what she called the greatest mobilization of women in history. First, happiness.

"Women in England are happier than any collection of human beings I have ever seen," she declared. Their happiness, she explained, comes from the feeling of being essential to their nation.

A new-found equality among women was the second result she mentioned, and equality with men the third.

Mrs. Archibald is convinced that it cannot help but mean a net and total gain to a nation when its women have found themselves so completely as have the women of England.

She also welcomes the return to honor which the war has brought to certain pioneer ideals that had been allowed to become tarnished. Ne wmeaning, she said, has been given work, neighborliness and patriotism. Work that is of value to the community has become the best way of life, she explained, and neighborliness has become a second law of life, while patriotism stretches beyond national frontiers to include all peoples who are working for democratic ideals.

Connecticut Shop, Small but Precise, Gets Army-Navy E

COS COB, Conn., April 17 (AP)—The Army-Navy E floated proudly from the small Diamond Hill Machine Shop today, third smallest plant in the nation to receive the award for excellency in war production.

Hard at work after a brief delay yesterday, when Navy Undersecretary James B. Forrestal presented the award, were the plant's six employees, three full-time and three part-time workers, each wearing an E pin received at yesterday's ceremonies.

To Harold C. Powers, boss of the outfit, it was the biggest day of his life, but in a brief speech he said quietly, "Just as the boys on the battlefield, we are trying to do our part for the country and flag we love."

The plant won recognition for efficient production of precision instruments for aircraft, and War Production Board officials said not one of its products had been rejected.

Northeast Airlines Trains New Workers

Northeast Airlines of New England today has 41 new personnel, men and women, working at various company bases, who have been trained at the line's own Maintenance Training Division at Commonwealth Airport, it has announced. The new class was graduated this week.

According to Joseph L. O'Brien, Director of training at Northeast, these men and women will later be given an opportunity to sign up for foreign duty working on the maintenance of equipment utilized by Northeast in its transoceanic service for the war effort.

$54.95 to $107.95 Ceilings Set For 'Rectangle' Grate

Dollar-and-cents ceilings for recently developed rectangular grates for converting heating plants from oil to coal were announced today by the Office of Price Administration.

Ceilings vary from $54.95 to $107.95, depending upon grate area, and are listed for each maker in amendment No. 2 to Regulation 236, effective April 23.

Rectangular grates differ from round combination conversion plates previously priced in Regulation 236 and cost more to produce and install, it was explained.

The rectangular sets are not cast as complete grate bars but are produced and shipped in small individual pieces to be assembled in the rectangular heating plants by the installer where they are fitted and locked upon the grate bars and separated by spacers. By varying the numbers of keys and spaces, the grates may be installed so as to burn efficiently any size of anthracite.

Also provided in the amendment is the pricing of brick and masonry work used in the installation of conversion parts when such work does not constitute a major factor in the total cost of the installation.

Smith Alumnae Plan Luncheon

Smith College alumnae of New England will gather for luncheon at the Hotel Continental in Cambridge on Saturday, April 24. Similar luncheons will be held throughout the country within the next few weeks in lieu of the usual reunion at Northampton. The annual Alumnae College will also be omitted this year owing to war conditions.

Next Saturday's celebration, which is under the direction of the Boston League, will include a reception at 12:30 for President and Mrs. Herbert J. Davis and Mrs. Hollis T. Gleason and Miss Myra Wilson, alumnae trustees.

Mrs. H. Starr Ballau, Jr., President of the Boston Smith College Club, is ex-officio head of the League of Suburban Clubs. Presidents of clubs composing the League are: Mrs. H. R. Silberman, Cambridge; Mrs. W. H. Bowker, Lexington; Mrs. C. F. Smith, Jr., Lynn; Mrs. R. R. Cowen, Newton; Miss Ruth Parker, Salem; Mrs. S. C. Bidwell, South Shore; Miss Adelaide Homer, Winchester.

Mrs. Allyn Forbes, chairman of the luncheon, will be assisted by Mrs. Robert Cushman. Miss Francis C. McGuire of New London, Conn., will serve as song leader.

Restitution In N. E. Wages Is $3,042,146

Underpayments of the Federal minimum wage and neglected payments of the overtime required by Federal law totaling in all $3,042,146 have been collected for workers since the New England office of the Wage and Hour Administration opened here in 1938, Regional Director Leo A. Gleason announced today.

Minimum pay fixed by the Fair Labor Standards Act, passed by Congress five years ago, was originally set at 30 cents an hour, and since then has generally risen to 40 cents. Those for whom restitution was obtained were obviously in the law-wage group, Mr. Gleason pointed out. The Acts now covers 20,000,000 workers in 500,000 establishments.

The overtime requirement at first called for payment of time and a half after 44 hours, which in 1940 was cut to 40 hours.

Whenever an employer under jurisdiction of the Federal law is found who is not paying the basic minimum or the required overtime, the Wage and Hour Division figures up how much in back pay is due the worker and tries by persuasion to get the money for him from the employer. If voluntary methods fail, the Government goes into court to compel restitution and compliance.

Connecticut Not in Territory

The total of restitutions for all the six New England states runs considerably above $3,000,000, the Regional Director noted, as the office here does not include Connecticut in its territory.

Mr. Gleason was one of the first two inspectors employed in New England to check violations of the law. He has seen the regional staff grow from a handful to 250 at present. In less than five years the Wage and Hour Division has become the second largest Federal labor agency in New England, passed only by the United States Employment Service.

"When the office opened here in 1938, another inspector and I found 1,200 complaints against companies not paying the minimum wage fixed by law," Mr. Gleason recalled. "Most came from the shoe industry. We decided to clean up this situation, and at once began prosecution of some 25 concerns. That straightened out the shoe business. A lot of wage chislers and weaklings closed up shop. We don't get a complaint from the shoe industry now once in six months.

"The same situation prevailed in the millinery business.

"The Federal minimum has stabilized labor costs and eliminated much cut-throat competition these lines of business had to contend with."

Makes Federal Surveys

Handling of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act was turned over to the Division when the Secretary of Labor consolidated both Federal agencies on Oct. 15, 1942. Since the war new jobs have come its way. A year ago this spring the division was asked to make a number of surveys for the Office of Price Administration. These included tires and used machinery.

A survey of materials used in federally-financed housing projects for the War Production Board followed, one of the scrap metal dealers, and another of materials including aluminum, copper, steel, brass, rubber, yarn, elastic, and other items relating to the production requirements plan of War Production Board.

The biggest new job came last October when the Wage and Hour Division was made the starting point for applications for wage and salary adjustments as now governed by the Wage Stabilization Act of that month.

Northfield Group Making Plans For Religious Clinic

A series of religious meetings to meet the wartime needs of the thousands of ministers and church workers who gather in Northfield, Mass., each summer will mark that community's annual conference season, Dr. William E. Park, the chairman, said recently.

Omitted from this year's schedule are the Girls' Conference for preparatory school students and the Northfield Festival of Sacred Music, the latter, a traditional climax of the summer season, was dropped because of transportation difficulties.

The General Conference, which will be held for the second year at the Chateau on the grounds of the Northfield Hotel, has become for the duration, according to Dr. Park, "a religious clinic for the development of wise spiritual leadership on the home front."

All other conferences will be held at the seminary. The schedule: June 30 to July 7, Massachusetts Christian Endeavor; July 7 to 15, Missionary; July 17 to 24, United Presbyterian; July 21 to 30, Religious Education; July 26 to August 14, Westminster Choir College, and August 1 to 14, General Conference.

Two Admit Guilt On Fraud Charges

Nathaniel F. Jones of Roxbury and Albert J. Felty of the Back Bay section of Boston pleaded guilty to stock fraud charges after the jury had been sent out by Judge George C. Sweeney in the United States District Court recently, ending a nine-day trial.

Four others, also indicted on similar charges, await sentence. They are: Joseph M. Lydon of Wollaston, who pleaded guilty at the start of the trial; Solomon Lipsett of Brookline and Lewis R. Jacobs of Brighton who pleaded guilty on the seventh day of the trial; and Harry R. Coshnear of Brighton who pleaded nolo.

School 'Parade of Jeeps' Sets Record

By a Staff Photographer

Needham High Tops Its Quota by 11-Plus

As part of a nation-wide School War Savings Program, students throughout Massachusetts set out this month to attain a quota of 383 "Jeeps" for the Bay State at $900 each before April 19. They have far exceeded this quota. Needham High School, for example, signed up to be responsible for one Jeep. But, between March 15 and April 16, the students had rolled up a total of $11,143.70 in bonds and stamps—sufficient to purchase more than 12 Jeeps. The school was granted the privilege of flying the Minute Man Banner, and will receive a special Jeep Certificate. Shown above, driving the Jeep, and surrounded by enthusiastic students, are Corporal Albert Ross and Private Anthony Lorenz, both of Camp Framingham.

2,000 Gasoline Books Stolen at Lynn

By the Associated Press

Lynn, Mass., April 17

Thieves cracked open a safe in the Lynn Rationing Board Office during the night and stole 2,000 gasoline ration books good for approximately 1,000,000 gallons of gasoline.

Food ration books and other contents of the safe were undisturbed.

Police summoned OPA and FBI officers to investigate.

The books arrived at the office only yesterday.

Patriots' Day Sees Gardens Get Under Way

Patriots' Day week end, traditional time for many gardeners of Greater Boston to begin soil preparation and sow early crops, finds Boston's Victory Garden Committee conforming to custom. Plowing of Victory Gardens in Boston's public parks and playgrounds will be inaugurated all during the coming week, the Committee has announced.

Tractor plows and rototillers have already turned over more than 20 acres in the Franklin Park Playstead and more than four acres in Columbus Park in South Boston. As soon as the soil drys out to permit harrowing, plots 20 by 40 feet will be staked off and planting may begin.

Henry G. Wendler, Assistant Director of the Victory Garden Committee, said that he has already assigned garden plots to 300 applicants in the Franklin Park garden. There is room for 1,000 plots in this area, he disclosed, and added that Park Commissioner William P. Long would authorize more land to be cultivated if the demand warranted it.

Commissioner Long also announced that plowing will begin in these areas during the coming week: 200,000 square feet in the Fens, in the section south of Richardson Bridge running along Muddy River; 30 acres in the River Street section of Mattapan; 150,000 square feet at Daisy Field, Jamaica Plain, and acreage at Cleveland Circle and park land adjoining Chestnut Hill Avenue and Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton.

Mayor Tobin is scheduled to start off the Victory Garden program officially for the City at Boston's big model demonstration garden on the Common, Friday, April 23. Digging is scheduled to begin early in the afternoon. At 4:30 p. m., an address by the Mayor is scheduled to be radiocast.

Burgin to Conduct Next 'Jam Session'

Musically trained men and women of the armed forces who have enjoyed playing in the weekly Symphonic Jam Sessions under the conductorship of Arthur Fiedler for the past six weeks are to have a change of command on Sunday.

Manager Rosario Mazzeo announces that in the absence of Mr. Fiedler for the conducting of a concert at the Newport Naval Training Station, the next Jam Session will be led by Richard Burgin, associate conductor and concertmaster of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He has expressed keen interest in the enthusiasm shown by soldier and sailor instrumentalists toward the playing of music of symphonic caliber for their own satisfaction, rather than for an audience. The session will last from 3 to 5:30 p. m.

'A Little Spading Now and Then Is Relished by the Best of Men'

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If your garden is no larger than 50-by-50 you can spade it yourself in the time you would probably have to wait to get someone these days to plow it for you. You can get it done easily if you work at it about an hour a day, a section at a time.

The time to spade is when the soil is not too wet nor yet too dry. Squeeze a little in your hand; if it stays together like a mud pie wait a bit. If it separates but is not like sand it is about right. Before you begin you will want to clear the land of sticks, rubbish and stones. Pebbles, if not too many, can be left on the land; also some small pieces of wood no larger than chips if your soil is sandy.

There is a trick to spading. Knowing how saves work and insures a better job.

First dig a trench the width of your garden, one foot wide and the depth of your spade, and cart all the earth to the other end, where your last digging is to be. Now you are ready to spade your plot. Next, drive your spade down perpendicularly at right angles to your trench, taking a slice only as thick as you can easily lift—perhaps about three or four inches. With a twist of the spade turn it over into the trench. Go the length of your trench, filling it in in this way. This process digs a second trench. Fill it in the same way, by making a third trench. Keep on doing this until you come to the end of your patch. Fill your last trench with the soil you brought from your first trench.

As you go along, however, chop or break up with your spade each spadeful after you have turned it over in the trench. Lastly, go over the whole thing with a rake, or first with a hoe and then a rake, further chopping up the lumps of earth and pulverizing and smoothing the surface. It is a good idea to spade up at one time only as much as you can finish up in this way.

Spading your own soil is an excellent way to get acquainted with it. As you spade, notice the depth and quality of the topsoil, investigate the layer of subsoil underneath. Deep spading, usually called double digging, is better as a fall job. In the spring about 10 inches, or the depth of a spade, usually called a spit, is enough. Even if you rough-spaded the garden last fall, this "single digging" in the spring should be done when the soil is workable.

If you are spreading manure or sifted compost on your plot, this can be combined with your spring spading. To do this, first spread the manure or compost over the entire plot, or dump it in small heaps at frequent enough intervals so you can spread a section quickly. You need enough so that if spread over the entire garden plot it would be two or three inches deep.

Now spread the manure from the top of your second trench along the bottom of your first trench and spade the soil over on to it, making your second trench as described above. Next spread the manure from the top of your third trench along the bottom of your second trench. Keep up this procedure until your entire plot or section of plot is spaded.

If you are digging up a new plot, on which there is now lawn or other turf, make an initial trench in this way: lift the sod alone (about two inches deep) and pile it at the other end of the plot. Next, dig the trench itself, taking your soil to the other end of the garden as for ordinary spading. Third, lift off the turf of your second trench (for a trench about 8 inches wide) and put it upside down in the bottom of your first trench, chopping it up as much as possible with your spade. Now spade soil on top of it, making your second trench. Repeat this until you come to your last trench, laying the sods of the first trench upside down in it and covering them with the soil from your first trench. Manure, mulch or compost can be spaded in at the same time. The sods, well buried, will decay, forming valuable humus.

Drive Opens Tuesday On Stickerless Cars

Registry of Motor Vehicles investigators will begin their drive against motor vehicles not displaying the April inspection sticker next Tuesday, April 20, Registrar Frank A. Goodwin has announced. Automobiles found with unsafe equipment will be stripped of their registration plates, the Registrar said.

The motoring public has been slow in complying with the compulsory automobile inspection law this spring, according to reports from official stations reaching the desk of the Registrar.

Small Plants In N. E. to Get Many Orders

Small plants of New England will get a good share of the $177,000,000 of war business recently put on exhibit in Boston, Richard C. Cooke, Assistant Deputy Director of the Smaller War Plants Division of the War Production Board, forecast here today.

The New England display, according to reports coming to officials here, had the largest attendance of any in the country.

Results of the exhibit, which was set up by the Quartermaster Corps of the Army for the help of small concerns, were thus summarized by Mr. Cooke:

Total attendance for the week	864
Firms interested in bidding	180
Firms referred to district offices of the WPB to be checked, qualified and recommended	115
Number designated by the Smaller War Plants Division to the Quartermaster depots as recommended for receiving orders	59

This is exclusive of the service shoes and ski boots on which designations will be made here Monday.

"Final awards of orders will be made by the Quartermaster Corps in probably two weeks," Mr. Cooke continued. "To speed up the giving of contracts, we wired designations to the Quartermaster depots on Thursday, the day after the exhibit closed.

"When this lot of orders is completed, we hope to make suggestions to the Quartermaster Corps about types of business that will fit New England better. The selection of soft goods items did not open quite as wide an opportunity to the small establishments of New England as we had hoped. We shall recommend to Washington to offer small plant bidders here things that are generally more suitable to their plant facilities.

"The value in this exhibit, above all others previously held in New England, is that the Government is going to buy everything displayed within the next few weeks.

"This is very important. In previous exhibits there was no guarantee of the market remaining open long enough for a New England firm to get a look-in. But when the Quartermaster Corps is placing orders directly with small plants with a special view to concerns and communities in distress, that enables the little fellows to compete in their own class.

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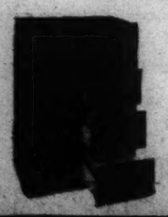

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600 RAF Bombers Blast Reich Cities

Continued from Page 1

—in what the British Air Ministry called "the biggest night operation this year." Fifty-five planes are missing, it was announced.

Thirty-seven of the planes were missing from the Pilsen mission, which the Air Ministry said was accomplished by Lancasters and Halifaxes "in great force."

Mannheim and Ludwigshaven are on the Rhine, in Southwestern Germany, connected by a bridge across the river.

Another force of Wellingtons, Stirlings, and Halifaxes attacked the armament works centered in that area, and 18 bombers are missing from that raid, it was announced.

"Preliminary reports indicate that both attacks were concentrated and successful," the communiqué said.

Bomber losses in the operation were the greatest suffered by the British in this war.

The previous high mark was 52, in the Bremen 1,000-bomber raid on June 25, 1942.

The far-ranging night raids were a continuation of Allied pre-invasion assaults which on April 16 included attacks by United States heavy bombers on the submarine bases of Lorient and Brest and the RAF's blows at Le Havre, Ostend, Belgium, and Haarlem, the Netherlands.

While the Germans were making weak passes at Britain, considerably more Mosquitos, Whirlwinds, Beaufighters, and Bostons from the RAF's hangars were carrying on their almost nightly intruder attacks on the enemy's transportation system.

Targets at Mondeville, in Northwest France, and railways near Carentan and Bayeux, both on the Cherbourg-to-Paris railway, were attacked. Intruder pilots reported hitting 20 trains in occupied territory, some of them near Soissons, Pernay, Rheims, Orleans, Fontainebleau, Compiegne Noyon, and Mezidon.

The Berlin Radio indicated also that the Russians had made the night's operations a three-way bomb-sowing with another raid on Northeast Germany. Russian planes raided Königsberg and Danzig on April 14.

German General Escapes Rail Plot

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, April 17

An attempt was made recently to wreck the train on which Gen. Hermann von Hannecken, commander of German occupation troops in Denmark, was riding, it was learned today.

Saboteurs loosened the rails and set off a dynamite charge between Bramminge and Esbjerg, Denmark, but the train in which General Hannecken was traveling was stopped by railway guards before it reached the damaged section of track, it was said.

Reliable reports from Denmark said the Germans are holding anti-invasion exercises in Jutland, centering about Esbjerg. Jutland is a closed military area.

Convoy Routed:

2 Japanese Ships Sunk Off Wewak

The Japanese convoy of nine ships which attempted to land at Wewak, New Guinea, has fled beyond Allied bomber range after two of the merchantmen were sunk, Australian headquarters announced.

This aerial frustration of attempts by the Japanese to land six merchant ships at their Wewak base under escort of three warships was announced in a communiqué.

It also reported the starting of huge fires and explosions in a raid on the Japanese base at Kaimana on Netherlands New Guinea.

An 8,000-ton freighter was sunk at dusk. Two 1,000-pound bombs sunk a second 8,000-ton vessel.

Two other ships were rendered unseaworthy by bomb hits in the initial attacks by Flying Fortresses and Liberators.

The communiqué reported that the remainder of the convoy, presumably two other merchantmen, together with the escorting light cruiser, destroyer, and gunboat, were sighted steaming out of Allied bomber range near Manus Island to the northeast of Wewak.

Flying Fortresses, which swept to the attack in waves on April 15, continued to attack during that night and in the early morning hours on April 16.

The skip-bombing attack caused the second ship, referred to as a "transport," to rock with an internal explosion which exposed the rudder. The ship immediately listed and settled.

The first 8,000-ton vessel bombed into a sinking condition was observed to go under the water.

"During the attacks in the harbor, other heavy units bombed and neutralized the enemy's airdromes," the communiqué added.

In addition to routing the convoy, which carried men and supplies for Wewak, a base 450 miles northwest of the Allies' Port Moresby, the communiqué also told of a successful raid on Kaimana.

Four-motored bombers blew up the main ammunition dump and started three huge fires which could be seen 60 miles away.

Despite the devastation wrought on the Wewak convoy, it was considered possible the Japanese may have landed some supplies and troops, since the convoy was actually in the harbor area for a short time.

Tokyo Says:

Pressure Exerted Upon Australia

The Tokyo Raido declared that Japan is now on the offensive and that heavier pressure is being exerted against New Guinea "and Australia itself."

"Circles close to the Navy declare Japan now is on the offensive," the radio said in a broadcast recorded by the British Ministry of Information in London. "Japanese Army and Navy air forces are striking swiftly with tremendous power against enemy positions and supply lines from the Indian-Burman border to New Guinea and the Solomons.

"Japanese triumphs at Milne Bay clearly show the newly reinforced air force of the enemy is unable to cope with Japanese air attacks on key positions. Japan's pressure on enemy forces in New Guinea as well as on Australia itself has become decidedly heavier."

North Africa:

British Pressing Towards Tunis

British infantry of the First Army has renewed its pressure in the rugged hills guarding the gateway to the Plain of Tunis after seizing the dominating height of Djebel-el-Ang north of Medjez-el-Bab, a communiqué from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters announced.

At the same time, the French to the south in the strategic Bou Arada and Pont du Fahs area, with vigorous patrol action, continued to bear on the western bank of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Enfidaville line while the British Eighth Army engaged outposts and patrols in frontal activity.

Only patrol action was reported from the Eighth Army's sector on the south.

Bombardment of Axis positions, meanwhile, continued at a furious pace as Allied air forces swept over enemy airfields on both sides of the Sicilian Straits.

The airport of Oudna, south of Tunis, was covered with bomb bursts in one of these operations, while Palermo's docks and shipping were blasted again by Flying Fortresses.

Hits were scored on four ships, the dock area, and the powerhouse in the Palermo raid, and two more stranded merchant vessels were hit off the Tunisian coast. One large barge blew up in the latter attack.

Six enemy planes were destroyed April 16, while the Allies lost three, the communiqué said.

General Eisenhower disclosed in a press conference at the northern front that the Second United States Army Corps had captured 4,660 prisoners in recent fighting on the Tunisian front, destroyed or captured 683 Axis vehicles, destroyed or damaged 69 tanks, and captured 150 guns.

At the same time, he revealed that Second Corps casualties were 5,372 killed, wounded, and missing.

"The Second American Corps accomplished what it set out to do, drawing off German troops from in front of the Eighth Army and, at the time in the battle when Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces broke through, was holding approximately 35,000 Axis troops in the El Guetar-Maknassy area," the Commander in Chief declared at one of his rare "on-the-record" press conferences.

Russia:

Soviet Opens Drive In Kuban Delta

The Red Army has opened a new, slow-going but thorough drive in the Kuban Delta of the Caucasus, with strong artillery and bomber preparation preceding an infantry advance into German positions, the Russians said. The push was slowed momentarily as gains were consolidated and new operations prepared.

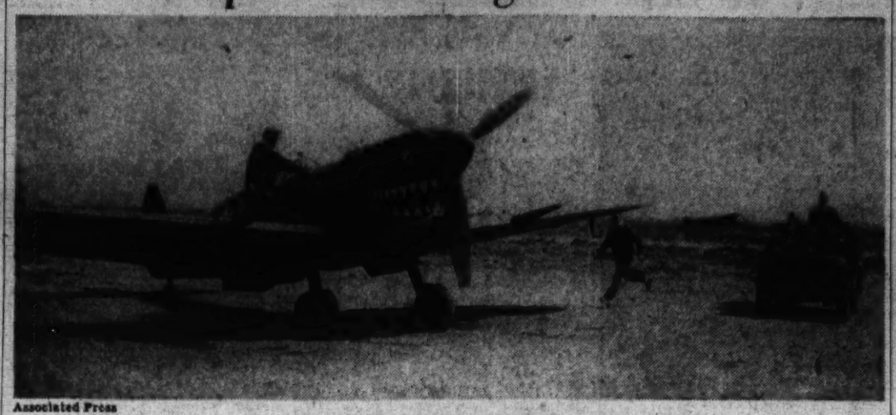
The Germans still have a narrow foothold in Novorossisk, former Russian naval base, and along a strip of Black Sea coast extending into the Taman Peninsula.

Red Star, Army newspaper, reported that rain, mud, and a stiff defense by the Germans made attacks extremely difficult.

In the opening battle, April 16, Red Star said, Russian Stormovik bombers and Soviet artillery kept up a steady pounding of the German rear positions while infantry fought its way into German basic points.

A communiqué told of only sporadic action in the Chuguev and Balakleya sectors of the Donets River battle and in Smolensk Province, but south of Balakleya, the communiqué said, 300 more Germans were killed in a new attempt to storm the Donets line.

Speed All Along the Line



Associated Press

Jeep to Plane on 'Double Quick'

Just as soon as orders are given, United States combat fliers at an advanced base in Tunisia lose no time in getting to their planes. Here a jeep carries them to the line ready to take off against the forces of the Axis.

Western Hemisphere 'Council' Emerging in Washington's Aid

Continued from Page 1

aroused a more genuine and spontaneous enthusiasm than the visit of any other American."

Wallace's Visits Welcomed

Mr. Wallace's tour is one small part of the development of Hemisphere collaboration in economic, political and cultural fields which has been pushed ahead by Washington. In the long-term program managed by Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs and Chairman of the American Development Commission, at least three major objectives stand out. They are:

To make Latin America far less dependent on Europe for its trade and commerce after the war; to induce an industrial development in backward countries which will raise standards of living and enlarge markets for American goods; to establish a hemispheric unity which will prevail in peace as well as in war.

The United States has committed itself to finance Latin America's trade and industrial evolution to the extent of approximately $2,000,000,000, according to Government estimates. This money will go to finance production of supplies vitally necessary to the American war effort: Brazilian rubber, Mexican metals and fibers, Chilean copper, Bolivian tin, Costa Rican and Panamanian foodstuffs (needed for the Canal Zone).

Large Funds Allocated

There is a romance in these bold economic plans, which call for remaking the face of an entire continent. Emissaries from the State and Commerce Departments, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Federal Loan Agency have journeyed up and down the length and breadth of Latin America. They have allocated $370,000,000 to develop the Amazon region. Because the United States needs rubber from the river's mighty valley, food acreage, health centers, and airports have had to be hewn from the river jungles.

Swamps have been drained and water and sewage systems have been installed in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Haiti and Paraguay. American funds have been advanced to complete the Inter-American Highway from Guatemala to the Panama Canal this year. Air transport subsidies have been granted, and $8,000,000 employed to buy out Axis-owned lines in Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, and Peru.

Dollars have performed wartime trade rescues. The United Fruit Company is being paid to convert 40,000 acres of Costa Rica banana land to the growing of Manila hemp. The Commodity Credit Corporation is carrying a Peruvian cotton crop which used to go to Japan. A $25,000,000 loan has been advanced to build a big steel plant near Rio de Janeiro. Mexico has received millions of dollars for its major industrial development, which includes new railroads, steel plants, aviation gasoline distilleries, tin-plate factories and cement works.

New Standing Achieved

All these projects have merely scratched the surface of the most "resource-rich" continent on the globe.

Not all of the program has run harmoniously. There have been open quarrels between the Board of Economic Warfare's agents and other American emissaries, which did not add to American prestige. In certain strategic Brazilian ports, well-paid American soldiers were accused of eating up meagre food supplies by lavish dining at the best restaurants.

By and large, however, the North American has a new standing in Latin America. Whatever politicians may think of Henry Wallace in the United States, he could run for President in some of the Latin countries he has visited with a very fair chance of election.

Washington believes the new collaboration by the Western Hemisphere "council" of nations, with its prospect of investments, reciprocal trade, educational and cultural exchanges, 'good-will visiting and solid international commitments to keep the peace, can make a major contribution to the peace and prosperity of the postwar world.

Smallest Republic Gets Wheat To Maintain Its Bread Ration

ANDORRA (AP)—Andorra, the smallest republic in the world, will be able to maintain its bread ration of about eight ounces daily, thanks to wheat sent from Argentina.

Appreciation to Argentina for the wheat shipment was expressed recently by Francisco Ciarat Freizas, first Andorran in history to be elected to a third term as Chief Executive of the tiny republic.

At the same time, President Ciarat said, "Our people are as happy as any nation can be in this present suffering. And we are completely free of territorial, economic or other ambitions. Our policy or strict neutrality in the present war can be matched by few of the other nations."

Commenting on his recent re-election, the good-humored mountaineer declared: "My third term is my only resemblance to President Roosevelt, who is Chief of State of America's greatest nation, while I have the distinction of being Chief of State of Europe's smallest state."

He emphasized that Andorra's economic situation is excellent due to the facilities Spanish authorities have given the Government of the mountainous republic.

The wheat received by Andorra was part of a shipment sent to Spain from Argentina and milled into flour in Barcelona. President Ciarat said the Government will continue its policy of rationing only bread, leaving other foodstuffs in a free market for the 5,322 Andorrans and 254 refugees living in the Republic.

President Ciarat recently traveled incognito to Barcelona to confer with Andorra's main envoy abroad, Señor Arti Sella, and Barcelona's food rationing officials concerning the Andorran share of the wheat from Argentina.

President Ciarat flatly denied reports published in the Catalan press that "300 American millionaires" are among the refugees in Andorra.

"Andorra's traditional hospitality has been extended to hundreds of refugees since the German occupation of France," said the Government Chief, "but as far as I am able to ascertain, not one of them is a millionaire and most of them are penniless."

Anti-Inflation Front Holds; New Tax and Farm Action

Continued from Page 1

buy," Senator Taft told Secretary Morgenthau in committee. "It is a particularly bad time to ask for renewal of these powers for that reason."

Assurance to Investors

Senator Taft took the position that the Treasury's War Bond drive could only be pushed if the people were given assurance that they were investing in a sound and stable dollar that would not be cheapened when the time came to pay them back.

The consensus on Capitol Hill is that the devaluation power fight will not be renewed now until the end of the war, at which time, Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia predicted, "some currency fights may occur."

The farm incentive payments authorized by the House were lumped in a $707,000,000 Department of Agriculture appropriation bill providing $300,000,000 for Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs and soil-building practices. It was estimated that about $100,000,000 would be left over for subsidy payments after necessary money had been spent for AAA soil-building programs.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has advocated incentive payments for farmers who increase production of dried beans, potatoes, truck crops, sweet potatoes, soybeans, grain sorghum, peanuts, flax and dried peas—crops especially needed in the "food for freedom" campaign. These payments for reaching crop production goals would be paid to the farmer by the Government on top of his regular market price.

Robert Offers Own Terms

Continued from Page 1

interests of the French Antilles such as I have been able to conserve them up to the present."

The Commissioner did not specify the significance of "rebellion against the French Government," but he pointed out his contention that he was not appointed by Vichy, that he got his post from the Third Republic which governed France before the German conquest.

There has been no full disclosure of the late status of the direct negotiations between Admiral Robert and the United States since May, 1942, which produced an agreement stabilizing the islands' economic condition and immobilized the 22,000-ton aircraft carrier earn, the 10,000-ton cruiser Emile Bertin, the training cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, and auxiliary vessels.

It would appear that Admiral Robert is waiting for the Giraudde Gaulle clans to emerge with a clear-cut leadership before joining them in the ranks of the United Nations.

But the mystery of what has happened in negotiations between the United States Government and Admiral Robert still has not been fully disclosed, although the obvious conclusion is that food shipments were withheld from Martinique and Guadeloupe because of the Admiral's failure to announce his adherence to the anti-Axis cause and to take concrete steps with the facilities under his control.

Since the United States ban on food shipments to the French colonies there have been many reports of hardships in the islands, whose population is said to be almost entirely pro-Allied in sentiment.

Prairie Provinces Increase 'Cackles'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Poultry production in the Prairie Provinces of Canada in 1942 increased 35 per cent over 1941, in a total value of $41,000,000, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

Axis Strategy Conceals Where Next Blow Will Fall

Continued from Page 1

allied hands. Once we had Rabaul, the western anchor of the Japanese island front would be in our hands and we would have been in a position to fold up the whole line from the flank.

That is so serious a threat to them that it would in itself be a sufficient explanation for everything they have done to strengthen the Southwest Pacific front, including the intensification of their air effort.

They also have been busy elsewhere in the Pacific. American air attacks over Kiska this week ran into much heavier, and much more accurate, antiaircraft fire and reported much improvement in the Japanese facilities there since March 1. The Japanese have by no means concentrated their entire effort in one part of the Pacific.

They have, as has been pointed out during the Pacific controversy, a major fleet concentration at Truk, which is one of their biggest naval bases. But that fleet can move from Truk in several different directions.

Dangerous German Threat

In brief, there is a very real Japanese threat throughout the whole Pacific, but it is a general threat, not a specific one.

Germany also achieved something like the same degree of psychological initiative, although not so publicly successful as the Japanese. The German threat remains almost as general throughout the European theater of war as does the Japanese in the Pacific. We cannot even yet cross the Spanish move entirely off the list of possible ventures. An attack on Turkey from Bulgaria is definitely within the realm of possibility for an obvious reason. Last summer the German Army tried to storm the Caucasus through Russia, and came to grief. There is another road to the same objective, the road through Turkey along the southern shore of the Black Sea.

There remains the possibility of a desperate lunge at Britain.

We might have hoped to find some clue in Tunisia as to the general German intention by this time. But its meaning is still cryptic. This week the German strategy on that actual battlefield was to concentrate everything in the single northern tip of Tunisia.

General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel did it with his usual skill. A week ago he was still down on the shores of the Gulf of Gabès. During the intervening time he has contracted his front with no serious loss of shock troops.

Small Price to Pay

The Allied Command in Tunisia counts about 30,000 prisoners from the beginning of the breakthrough the Mareth Line. No official breakdown has been issued, but unofficially it is admitted the great majority are Italians. That is a small price for Marshal Rommel to pay for a retreat which involved extricating himself from two thirds of the area he occupied a week ago and shortening his front by nearly 150 miles.

There is no indication that there is any German intention of attempting to evacuate the remainder of the Axis armies in Tunisia nor is such a move expected by the Allied Command. On the contrary Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters is the source of an analogy between Marshal Rommel's attitude and that of a good football team on its own 10-yard line. He is expected to make a determined stand on that line where he is.

None of this record of Tunisian events throws any real light on future German intentions, except that it is obviously a maximum play for time. We can deduce the conclusion that the German High Command is anxious to squeeze as much time as possible out of the German troops who have been left in Tunisia as "expendables." But we cannot deduce for what purpose they want that time.

On the Allied side, the most informative lesson of the week was its confirmation of the ancient military axiom that the only place you can build a real army is on the battlefield.

Britain's now fabulous Eighth Army has the laurels of a dozen victories on its standards. The American Second Corps, which held the Tunisian flank from El Guetar to Fondouk, is patted on the back for a creditable holding action after having been set back earlier at Kasserine Pass and having muffed the ball at Fondouk.

The official explanation is that it did exactly what it was expected to do and that it could not have done more without disobeying orders.

It is quite right that the Second Corps should be praised for its work and any comparison between its accomplishment and that of the Eighth Army is entirely unfair. The Eighth Army was once, in its infancy, the object of considerable abuse in the British as well as the American press. It did no better, if as well, when it was young and green than the Americans at Kasserine Pass.

Whether "orders" are the full explanation of why it was not assigned a more glamorous task in Tunisia is beside the point. It is not good military sense to assign a difficult operation to green troops when veterans are available. The showing made by American troops in their first battle is extremely important psychologically.

The only thing it proves is that one never builds a real fighting army in training camps. The Eighth Army of today probably could trounce three times its weight of Eighth Army of the first Libyan campaign. The same will be true of the Americans when they have had anything like the same experience.

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A major consideration in the location of the bomber plant near Atlanta was Georgia's adequate, dependable supply of electric power. According to *Time*, "the Army had three big reasons for building the new plant in Georgia (power, labor supply and airport facilities.)"

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New Food Setup for India Expected to End Shortages

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, April 16—Maj. Gen. Ernest C. I. E. Wood, who is the driving force behind the Government's food policy, today expressed confidence that the present shortages soon will be eliminated under the plan now being put into effect.

"An event of outstanding importance in this direction," he said, "is the appointment of the six regional food commissioners who will cover the whole country."

Their initial task will be to assist all states and provincial governments in building up machinery to handle the foodstuffs problem, which consists substantially of moving surpluses of food grains from surplus to deficit areas.

The role to be played by the Central Government is virtually one of rationing every province and state in India—that is, of giving each government the wherewithal to feed its population. The Central Government will buy up surpluses and resell them to the provinces where there is a shortage. And regional commissioners will act as their representatives and advisers on the spot.

Satisfied With Commissioners

Discussing the regional divisions, General Wood referred with satisfaction to the type of men about to undertake the work of commissioners.

"In the South, Rao Bahadur V. P. Menon, trusted administrator who knows the area, will cover Madras Presidency and Mysore State. In the East for the region including Orissa and the eastern states of Bihar, Bengal and Assam, the government has appointed Mr. Justice Henry Benedict Linthwaite Braund, eminent high court judge.

In the West, for the region of the United Provinces and central Indian states, Col. Dina Nath, former Prime Minister of Indore, has been appointed. Farther west for the region consisting of Rajputana and the adjoining Indian states, Sir Abdul Hamid, former Prime Minister of Kapurthala, has been chosen.

A commissioner for Bombay, the central provinces, Hyderabad, and the Deccan states has yet to be appointed.

The last region, including Punjab, the Northwest Frontier province, Sind and Baluchistan will be covered by Maj. Gen. George Beresford, who until recently was in charge of the lines of communication from the Persian Gulf to the Caucasus, the supply route of aid to Russia.

The basic food plan decided upon by the Central Government, General Wood explained, will provide a blueprint by which every government will anticipate its needs and resources 12 months ahead. It will be the responsibility of these governments to do the purchasing on behalf of the Central Government, while responsibility for distribution along efficient lines will rest with the recipient governments, the food administrator said.

As to the seriousness of the Bengal food shortage, which has figured so largely in the newspapers, General Wood declared, "A province that within three months harvested a rice crop of 7,000,000, 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 tons should have enough food for all its people until at least into October of this year."

Flow of Rice

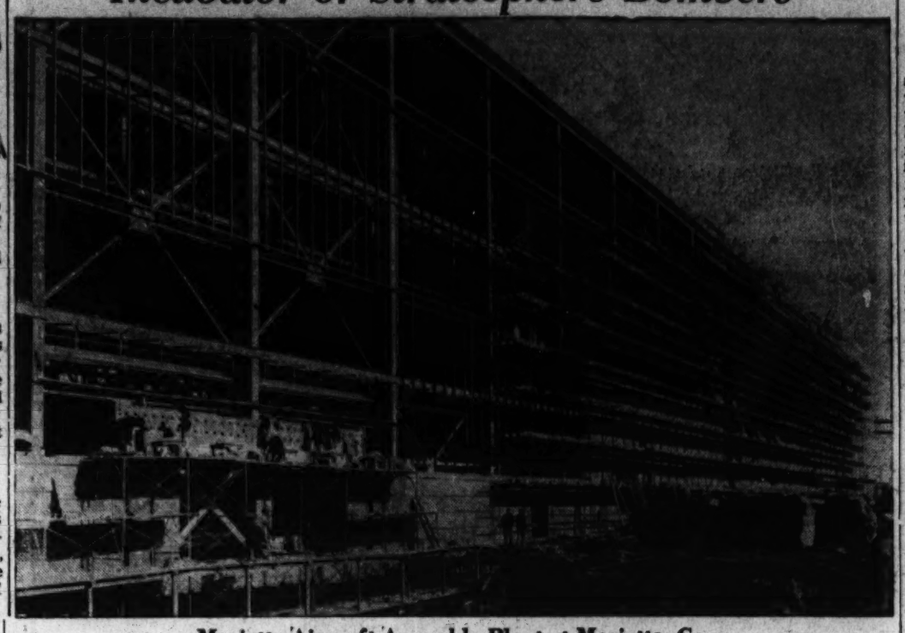
But the difficulty is, he pointed out, that rice has almost ceased to flow from rural areas into the markets. The Central Government is meeting this situation by pouring rice from other provinces into Bengal and will continue to do so until things right themselves, General Wood continued.

He explained that the situation may have been brought about by a variety of causes, including the fact that the enemy is just over the border and transport from the villages to the towns is not too easy.

Also there may be antisocial operators at work holding back rice in an attempt to corner supplies and push up prices, he said. "If such operators think they can hold the people of Bengal to ransom by causing nearly one-fifth of India's rice crop to be withheld, they are mistaken," declared the Administration emphatically. "They will get their finger's badly burnt. The Central Government, having control of four-fifths of the rice supply, is in a position to break their racket, and it will be broken without mercy. Trainloads of rice are arriving every hour in Bengal, in addition to enormous supplies of wheat, millets, maize, gram, and barley."

Summing up the food situation, General Wood said, "We are certain we can handle this job and solve our problems for several reasons: First, we have just had excellent crops of rice, millets, and maize; second, one of the finest crops of wheat, barley, and gram is about to be harvested; third, Indians of all races, religions, and shades of political opinion are prepared to give their fullest cooperation and help to the Government, and finally, the Government intends to do this job and see it through."

Incubator of Stratosphere Bombers



Marietta Aircraft Assembly Plant at Marietta, Ga.

Huge U. S. Bombers to Roll From New Plant in Georgia

By Eldon R. Lindsey
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARIETTA, Ga., April 17—To an industry-starved South the war is bringing one of the largest aircraft plants in the United States, and that means in the world—the Marietta Aircraft Assembly Plant. The coming of this huge factory has transformed this peaceful Georgia city, with its central Park Square, into what will be a key production center of war instruments. After that, Georgians hope to settle down for many years to building planes here for peaceful purposes.

The heavy, multi-motored bombers which soon will roll off the assembly line here hold a bright promise to the Allied war effort, for they are believed by the Army Air Corps to be heavier and potentially more destructive than any now in production anywhere. By the same token, transferred to peacetime pursuits, they should be able to carry vast amounts of airborne commerce, both passenger and freight.

The Bell Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo and Niagara Falls, N. Y., builders of the Army's cannon-carrying Airacobra fighter planes, has been selected by the Government to produce this new mammoth of the stratosphere. Bell officials wish it emphasized, however, that bombers will not be rolling off the assembly line here every 30 minutes, starting next week or even the week after. But the resourcefulness of the management, industry and enthusiasm of thousands of workers, and the confidence of Army Air Corps officials who are in charge here, certainly reassured this writer that production is going forward at a satisfactory rate.

Largest in South

The building itself, where the planes are being built, is said to be larger than any other ever constructed in the South. It even has more cubic space than Willow Run, although not quite as many acres of ground under roof. It is a heavily insulated, windowless structure, completely air conditioned and temperature controlled, containing enough room to house the nation's total annual cotton crop, with plenty of space left over. Mile-long freight trains regularly slide into a comparatively small space on one side of the building, taking up only about as much room as your pencil takes up in relation to your coat.

Although a year ago much of the ground was an abandoned cotton patch, construction is now about 90 per cent complete, and is drawing rapidly to a close. The 30,000 workers required to man the plant, 20,000 of whom will be women, are being drawn from the surrounding countryside and from Atlanta. Heretofore "Rosie the Riveter" has been just a song to Southern women, but it won't be that way much longer. Last year Bell began a training program, sending many coachloads of potential skilled workers from this section to Buffalo to get actual experience in aircraft fabrication. These have returned and are training others here for skilled jobs on the production line. One may see a former chicken farmer performing an intricate operation on a $25,000 machine, or an insurance salesman who calls on his Atlanta clients in the morning and stands a guard's watch at the bomber plant from 3 until 11 p. m.

As in most war-plant areas, housing and transportation are problems, but these are being met here so that no serious dislocation is anticipated. Many new defense homes have been and are being constructed. Private homes are making available their spare rooms, and trailer camps are accommodating many others.

Feeder Roads Built

Several new feeder-roads are under construction to help handle the 80 per cent of the workers who are expected to come to work in their cars. Counting four to a car—about 5,000 vehicles will be required to handle the load, with approximately 2,500 coming in on the main shift alone. Interurban street cars and special trains will transport workers to and from Atlanta. When full production is reached, workers will come in 22 different shifts to avoid congestion and spread out the peaks and valleys of transportation as much as possible.

The inside of the plant is a beehive of activity. Everywhere men are working with but one thought in mind—to get the bombers in the air at the earliest possible moment. As I watched them work, there came to mind these words from Tennyson's "Locksley Hall" as, almost 100 years ago, he "dipt into the future," and

"Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain'd a ghastly dew.
From the nation's airy navies grappling in the central blue; . . ."

The work of these men and women would hasten the day when our nation's air navy, coupled with those of our Allies, would rain a ghastly dew that they would completely control the central blue over every battle front. Then would come another day, for the poet also:

"Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales; . . ."

It is to the building of vehicles to carry this magic-sailed heaven-borne commerce that these men and women hope to devote their time in the postwar world.

Canadians Refute Charges Dominion Is Land of Plenty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—While the Canadian Government is under attack for spending too much on its new Wartime Information Board, the Canadian people feel alarmed at some of the misinformation about their country which continues to reach some sections of the American press.

It is to correct such misinformation that the Canadian Government has set up information offices in Washington and New York, and has recently placed them under the control of John Grierson, head of the Canadian Film Board and a leading producer of documentary films.

The latest alleged attack on Canada which has raised protests from the Canadian press, came from a Chicago paper. It sent a reporter on a brief trip to the area around Toronto and Montreal and this reporter found that "Canada is a land of milk and honey, overflowing with bacon, canned goods, new bicycle tires, five-course dinners, mountains of shoes, and most of the luxuries denied to Americans under the rationing system.

"You can even buy a brand-new automobile, provided it is not in what is known as the government pool," the reporter wrote. Canadian stores are loaded with the finest cuts of meat. You can buy all the meat you want. You can buy mechanical ice boxes, typewriters, sewing machines, rifles, shotguns, gas and electric stoves and all the ammunition you need."

The Financial Post, a leading Canadian financial paper, thought it worth while to answer these statements in detail as follows:

Bacon: It comes under the new meat rationing system which will provide Canadians with two pounds of meat a week on a point system. Only half the bacon sold in 1940 can be sold now and it was extremely difficult to get any in most places long before the ration was ordered. Most of Canada's bacon is being given free to Great Britain.

Canned goods: The quantity is limited but not rationed. It is difficult to get canned fruits and impossible to get canned fruit juices. There is little jam, no peanut butter. Many lines like pork and beans have been banned altogether. The available supplies are released to retailers in small quantities and many retailers have imposed their own rationing system. If the canned-goods situation is easier than in the United States it is because Canada started to conserve supplies earlier and stopped hoarding long ago. But the shortage is now acute here.

Bicycle tires: You can still buy a bicycle tire, provided you turn in a worn-out tire which is beyond repair. The only tires made are for adult-sized bicycles and the only reason they are being made is that many war workers ride bicycles to work. No children's bicycles or tires are made.

Banquets: You can still buy five-course dinners in Canada, if you have the money, as you can in the United States. You can only get one small pat of butter, one cup of coffee, three lumps of sugar, no whipped cream.

Shoes: There are no "mountains of shoes." So far, Canadians have had no trouble getting footwear, but the supply is not unlimited. The United States shoe ration is three pairs a year. It is doubtful that Canadians, on an average, buy two pairs a year. In 1938 Canada made less than two pairs per capita; in 1941, with rapidly increasing armed forces, which require four pairs of shoes a man, Canada made only three pairs per capita. Lack of rationing here does not mean all the shoes you want, and designs have been drastically simplified.

Refrigerators: They are not made. A few may be found in rental stores, but all those in the hands of manufacturers were frozen long ago. These are released a few at a time under permit and are used to serve the needs of communities swollen by wartime industries. This saves food.

Typewriters: You can buy only a portable model or a machine more than 10 years old. All standard machines less than 10 years old have been reserved for the Government and for war industries.

Stoves: There are no restrictions on gas stoves, but they are hard to find. To secure an electric stove you must have a Government permit and it will not be granted unless you can prove that you cannot use a gas or coal range. Virtually no electric stoves are available to the ordinary family.

Automobiles: You can buy a new car in Canada, if you can find one. You are almost sure not to find one. Production of automobiles stopped early in 1942. An insignificant number was in the hands of dealers and is practically exhausted now. The only new cars in the country belong to the Government pool and will be released for essential purposes only when existing cars are useless.

Sewing machines: No household sewing machines or parts have been made for a year.

Rifles and ammunition: The sale of rifles is legal, but it is difficult to find any. Certain models of shotguns have been frozen. Others can be sold. Ammunition is rationed for essential purposes, may be sold only to such classes as Indians, trappers and settlers.

10 American War Correspondents Killed Since Pearl Harbor Attack

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Editor & Publisher said that casualties of American war correspondents overseas totaled 12 killed, three missing, 55 wounded or injured in line of duty and 28 captured in action or still interned.

Results of a survey showed that 10 of the newspaper or radio men were killed since the assault on Pearl Harbor, the publication reported, stating survival of one or more of the three war correspondents listed as missing is possible but not probable.

Results of the compilation showed:

One fatality has been suffered by each of the foreign staffs of the Associated Press, International News Service, New York Times, Time-Life-Fortune, PM, National Broadcasting Company, Mutual Broadcasting System, North American Newspaper Alliance. Two writers for the United Press and two correspondents for the New York Herald Tribune have been killed.

The AP, U. P. and New York Times each has a correspondent missing.

Wounded or injured include AP, 10; U. P., 10; INS, 8; New York Times, 3; New York Herald Tribune, 1; Chicago Tribune, 2; Chicago News, 3; Chicago Sun, 1; Time-Life-Fortune, 1; AP Photos, 1; Acme, 1; International News Photos, 1; NBC, 2 [one man also representing Newsweek and Collier's]; Columbia Broadcasting System, 4 [one man also representing Overseas News Agency]; NANA, 1; Philadelphia Inquirer, 1; Pittsburgh Courier, 1; Movietone News, 2; Pathe News, 1; Universal Newsreel, 1.

Policemen Lose Jobs After Ban on 'Order'

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 17 (AP)—H. E. Bailey, City Manager, discharged seven policemen after members of the Oklahoma City Fraternal Order of Police rejected his ultimatum to disband.

Mr. Bailey called the organization a dressed-up union and said there would be "no secret orders of City employees as long as I remain City Manager. I will not consider any applications from them for reinstatement."

Mr. Bailey said April 15 a majority of the City Council concurred in his action.

Big Postwar Trade for India Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Postwar trade possibilities for India look highly favorable. The country has wiped out the whole of its sterling debt and has a very small Government debt, nearly all of which, in any case, is in productive enterprises, such as railways and irrigation works. The favorable balance of trade continues to be strong and the postwar demand for Indian produce will keep it strong. New trade contacts due largely to war necessities have been established with Egypt, Turkey, Persia, Iraq, Australia, and New Zealand.

The reconstruction of Burma and maybe Malaya will have to be undertaken as far as possible, from India. India is already the world's main supplier of hides and skins and the demands of the Indian Army will have succeeded in improving the standards of quality, so much to be desired, at a rate which might have taken a generation in normal circumstances.

World Demand in Hides

This improvement should be reflected in prices after the war, and the world demand will, of course, be heavy for hides and skins and the customary half-tanned Indian leather, which together gave an export value of nearly $40,000,000 in the last prewar year. Of the 25,000,000 goat, kid, and sheep skins produced each year, about half were exported usually in a raw, drysalted state, and the United States took about two thirds of these raw skins.

Another active development is the use of some of India's huge crops of oil seeds in the making of substitutes for window glass, cork, as a plastic, and the manufacture of chemicals, paint and varnish. The expressed oils are also being largely used, with or without an admixture of mineral oil, as a lubricant, and, more largely than formerly, as an illuminant. Twenty-five new schemes for the commercial exploitation of oil seeds have already been completed by India's Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Market developments are to be anticipated in some of India's existing industries. The cotton textile industry, almost totally mobilized for war effort, will certainly be seeking export markets. The textile industry is at present working all out for the Army requirements and is reserving up to 60 per cent of its capacity for such needs. Orders for cotton textiles for the Government are running at round 1,500,000,000 yards a year, and mill production, according to the last figures available, now nearly a year old, was running at round 4,500,000,000 yards per annum. If all the existing mills were running at double shift, the output could certainly touch 6,000,000,000 yards a year.

Two or three million acres formerly devoted to growing Indian short staple cotton have been turned over to food growing. With the growing demand of the Indian industry for long-stapled cotton, it is very unlikely that the efforts made to reduce the short-stapled crop for war reasons will lapse after the war. Production of cotton of a staple length of ⅞th inch during 1941-42 represented 45 per cent of the total crop against only 36 per cent in the previous season.

Machine Tools

Foundations for an engineering industry proper are being laid through the war. India's prewar engineering industry was not designed for production in the accepted sense, though it had a capacity for structural, mechanical, electrical, and civil job work. There was practically no production of machine tools. There are now firms making under license lathes (including small capstans) drilling, shaping, planing, slotting, and hacksawing machines, presses, furnaces, power blowers, and sand-blasting plant. As a result of industrial expansion and intensive training, there has been a great increase in the number of technicians, steel and machine-tool workers, engineers, chemists, and numerous other classes of trained personnel. New plant and machine tools are being brought into India as priority needs from the United States through the initiative of the American Technical Mission which visited India in April last.

India is concerned mainly with what is relatively simple engineering work and is not making such things as motor engines. The lack is due, of course, to the absence of an internal market on a scale sufficiently large to have made such manufacturing a worth-while business proposition. India's normal business proposition. India's normal annual absorption of automobiles is too small to justify the establishment of a domesitc industry. Motor-engine construction to meet wartime demand has not been pursued in India because the importation of machinery and at least some of the skilled labor required, woud have meant drawing both off from undertakings elsewhere in which their participation gave a greater output and a greater balance of advantage to the war effort of the United Nations. With limited resources available in wartime, such decisions in several spheres of manufacture are not unusual. Thus Britain has left it to the United States to maximize artificial rubber production, and is not taking extra measures to increase production. In normal conditions India will continue to present too limited a market—because its peasant population has but a small per capital buying power—for the production of motor engines and some other highly technical engineering products.

India's import needs will be predominantly of capital goods of all kinds, including machinery and motor vehicles, electrical appliances, radio sets (of which many thousands have been specially imported from the United States during the war), telephone installations, refrigerating and air conditioning plant. For machinery and motor vehicles there had, of course, been a long-standing demand from after World War I; for the other types mentioned, the demand was of much more recent growth.

Telecommunications are already being enlarged in wartime. Work has started on a $30,000,000 development scheme to make available for civilian use alone, roughly twice as many circuits as are now available for all purposes, civil and military—more than 100,000 miles of wire are involved. Even before the war, it was being realized that the expansion of telephone and telegraph facilities was not catching up with the rapidly expanding demands of the public. The position has been considerably aggravated by the war, and the great growth of military demand on the available facilities.

In British India the economical limit for great irrigation projects has been about reached. It will be necessary next to maximize the tapping of the vast reservoirs of subsoil water by tube wells. In a few areas there have been big tube well developments on the basis of available electrical power, but in parts, oil-driven engines would be necessary. There is great scope here as well as in the provision of ordinary hand pumps for wells in the hundreds of thousands of villages in India, a facility wrapped up with the very knotty problem of rural reconstruction, including marketing, and the improvement of the standard of living—a theme of paramount importance from the economic angle and that of the enlargement of international trade.

With transport, the next field for more activity is on feeder roads from villages to railways, and the general improvement of much of the existing road system. Two investigating experts in 1932 estimated that not less than $150,000,000 was needed to provide India with an adequate system of roads, which would need to include the construction or improvement of 4,500 miles of feeder roads to railways, construction of hundreds of miles of new roads to connect villages with the general system of communications; the provision of bridges, and improvement of existing roads. Since 1932 some road development has been pursued, mainly out of the revenue derived from the petrol tax and usually on roads of interprovincial importance, but much remains to be done, particularly in providing feeder roads to facilitiate bringing agricultural produce to railheads.

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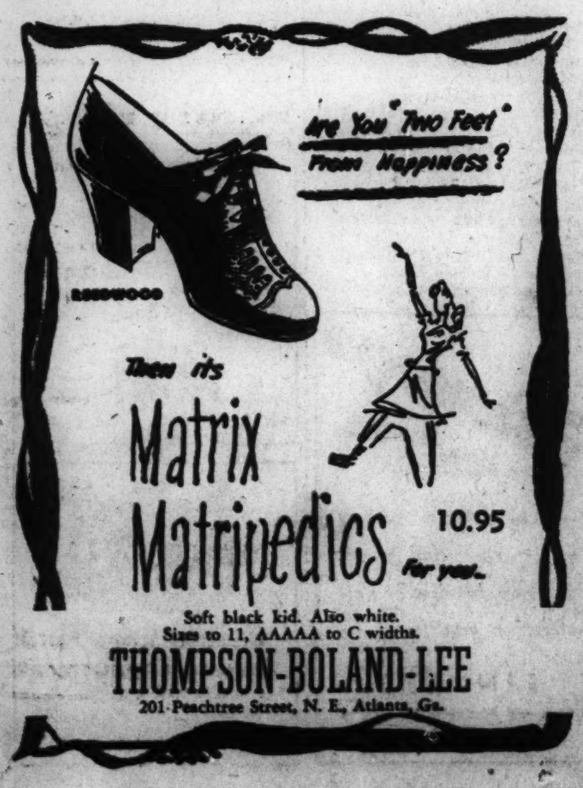

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More Meat in '43—But Less to Eat

Food for Freedom
Fourteenth Article in a Series

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 17—More meat was produced in the United States in 1942 then ever before in history, yet during 1943 even that record will be topped, according to official Government estimates.

But don't think this means you will have more meat to eat, that rationing will be abandoned, or that rationing hasn't been necessary. The "catch" in those statistics is that only a portion of this meat is for public consumption; the rest goes for the fighting forces and for others who are in much more need of it than we are.

The proportion of the total supply thus withheld from private consumption has been increased lately, and there is no telling how much more it will be increased if our Army continues to grow and foreign needs mount.

On the average, the amount of all kinds of meat set aside for Government use is about 40 per cent of the total available. It can be seen, then, that in order to give the private consumer anywhere near the amount to which he's been accustomed, there would have to be an enormous increase in total production.

Symptom and Remedy

The whole meat situation right now seems most serious and complex to the consumer because of the new rationing system. That system is at once a result or a symptom of the underlying problems, and a remedy. There should be less complexity now because of it.

At the producer level, the meat situation is less complex. In the realm of distribution and price—and this is where the so-called "black market" comes in—there arise some vexing problems. But let's just consider production for a moment.

The total amount of meat produced in 1942 was nearly 22,000,000,000 pounds, or 29 per cent more than the average for the period from 1936 to 1940.

Cattle slaughtered in 1942, according to Federal meat-inspection figures, totaled 12,347,000 head, compared with the previous record in 1918 of 11,829,000. The year's hog slaughter was 53,897,000, compared with 53,334,000 in 1923. The sheep and lamb total for 1942 was 21,625,000, compared with 18,125,000 in 1941.

Production Increases

So cattle production was 13 per cent above 1941, hog production 16 per cent ahead of 1941, and sheep about 14 per cent ahead.

Last year was an exceptionally good growing year. This meant an abundance of feed for livestock. Many early estimates of meat production for the year were surpassed.

Now about 1943. First, what are the goals set up by Washington, based on expected demands by civilians, the armed forces, and Lend-Lease?

Goals for beef, veal, lamb, mutton, and pork for 1943 call for 25,700,000,000 pounds. This means increases of 9 per cent in cattle and calves and about 26 per cent in hogs, but 7 per cent less in sheep and lambs.

Now those are the goals. What about demand? It is conservatively figured that the normal demand this year would be for about 29,000,000,000 pounds of meat. That includes a normal civilian demand of 21,000,000,000 pounds, a demand which climbs right along with ability to buy. This increase is not due to an increase in population, or a sudden liking for meat, or a sudden need for meat.

So, even if production goals are met in full, there will be a shortage of nearly 4,000,000,000 pounds.

Government Requirements

But we can't make up that shortage out of supplies that go for our fighters. They and Lend-Lease requirements get first call. Those Government needs for 1943 will be about 7,500,000,000 pounds.

Even with a much larger production in 1943 than in 1942, which in turn was larger than 1941, and so on, there still will be only 18,000,000,000 pounds of meat in 1943 to supply that normal civilian demand of more than 21,000,000,000 pounds.

Of course a goal is one thing, actual production another. In the case of meat, though, practically everyone here connected with the industry feels that the chances are very good that the meat goals will be met, with perhaps some to spare. Farmers' "intentions" to produce are encouraging, Agriculture Department workers report. For instance, it is indicated that Iowa will produce twice the number of hogs its quota calls for. Nebraska may top its goal by 40 per cent.

Number of Animals

Last year it was feared that because of the large slaughter, some of it premature, the nation's total meat source would dwindle. Somehow it didn't turn out that way, partly because the feed and price situation was such as to encourage production to replenish herds. Figures on the number of animals on farms tell something of this story.

For instance, the number of cattle on farms on Jan. 1, 1943, was 78,170,000, compared with 75,162,000 in 1942 and an average of 68,418,000 from 1932 to 1941. There were 73,660,000 hogs, compared with 60,377,000 last year, and 51,508,000 for the 10-year average.

In other words, the basic supply herds are in better shape than ever and the prospects for another record production are good. There are, and will be, bottlenecks in marketing and slaughtering and distribution. Unforeseen developments of all kinds, including price changes, may alter the picture.

Price Ceilings

Prices, of course, are vitally important. Right now there are price ceilings on wholesale and retail meat, but not on live animals. Such a ceiling on the price of live animals has been urged, and officials in Washington are known to be debating this point vigorously. Generally speaking, a live-animal price ceiling is desired from the distribution end, but opposed from the production end. Many argue that in the interests of increased production, there should be no ceiling on the amount the producer can get. But that is a moot point.

What about poultry? That's meat. The picture is substantially the same as with cattle, hogs, and sheep. Production in 1942 was at record levels. Goals for 1943 call for 4,000,000,000 pounds of dressed chicken, for example, which is about 900,000,000 pounds more than last year. Goals for turkeys this year call for 560,000,000 pounds, compared with 500,000,000 in 1942.

While milk cows aren't usually sources of meat, the dairy business seems to come under this general meat classification better than under food crops, for milk is an animal product. The average number of milk cows on farms in 1942 was 25,200,000. The 1943 goal is 25,720,000, a 2 per cent increase. The expected 122,000,000,000 pounds of milk will still be around 15,000,000,000 short of the quantity actually needed to maintain the 1942 per capita level of civilian consumption. Here again we must consider the increasingly huge amounts being taken by the Government.

"Set-Aside" Order

In respect to this Government demand, to go back to meats, the latest "set-aside" order on March 5, 1943, specified that packers should reserve for Government use 80 per cent of canner and cutter grades of beef, 40 per cent of all other beef, 30 per cent of veal, 35 per cent of lamb and mutton, and 45 per cent of all pork.

Actually, many big packers point out, the total amounts purchased by the Government often exceed these set-aside orders. Lots of meat is being dehydrated or frozen.

There is the production picture. Involved in determining in what quantities and when this meat is put into the market are such things as the price of feed, possibility of live-animal price ceilings, and prices of other farm goods the production of which might be more profitable to the farmer.

Between the time the meat leaves the producer and gets to your table, or somebody's table, it must hurdle the "black market." There has been, up until now, a maldistribution of available supplies, due to varying ceiling price levels in different cities and due to lack of equable distribution to meet actual local demands, often changed because of wartime shifts in population.

Students Sacrifice Vacation for U. S.

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, April 17

A thousand boys and girls, members of the Victory Corps in Philadelphia High Schools, will give up their Easter vacations to tabulate 15,000,000 Selective Service records for the United States Public Health Service.

The survey is expected to release for military service thousands of men now deferred for physical defects which can be remedied. The students will receive 50 cents an hour for their work.

1943 and 1918

Associated Press

Women's Land Army Garb

A generation apart are these two members of the Women's Land Army and their uniforms have the same span. Miss Ann Douglas of Greenwich, Conn. (left), a member of the current Women's Land Army, wears the 1943 uniform, while her mother, Mrs. Joseph Douglas, member of the 1918 Land Army, models the uniform she sported on duty in 1918.

Council to Win the Peace Formed by Midwesterners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 17—Establishment of the Nonpartisan Council to Win the Peace, the sort of agency so long looked for as a means of co-ordinating the efforts of the many persons and independent groups who agree on the need for some kind of postwar system of collective security, was announced here yesterday.

Although the Council will have temporary headquarters in New York, it was explained by Edgar Ansel Mowrer, former Deputy Director of the Office of War Information, it is under the leadership, significantly, of Midwesterners.

"In the belief that the majority of Americans now favor a world order based on collective security backed by force," said a statement of aims read at a luncheon called for the purpose, "a group of committees headed by leading citizens have formed the Nonpartisan Council to Win the Peace. This Council seeks in no sense to replace other organizations with the same or kindred aims. Instead, it will concentrate on the formation of a common strategy and of objectives whose attainment may best lead to a durable peace."

Continuous Policy

The nonpartisan structure of the movement is indicated by the centering of leadership in such persons as W. W. Waymack, editor of the Des Moines Register Tribune, "registered Republican," on the one hand, and Marshall Field, publisher of the Chicago Sun and PM, and ardent New Deal supporter, on the other.

Mr. Waymack, in a talk before announcement of the project, underlined as a matter of fact the historically nonpartisan nature of the political philosophy of internationalism, calling attention to the similar views on foreign policy of the nation's leaders since the time of Woodrow Wilson down to the present, when even the ideas of former President Hoover, he said, are not so very different from those of President Roosevelt.

Collaborating Agencies

The initial collaborating agencies were listed as: Church Peace Union, Council for Democracy, Citizens Council for United Nations, League of Nations Association, Christian Conference on War and Peace, Committee on National Morale, Citizens for Victory, Freedom House, and a newly formed independent women's group.

Among those who have indorsed the Council so far are: Wendell L. Willkie, Dr. Frank P. Graham, Herbert Bayard Swope, Bishop Henry W. Hobson, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, Robert J. Watt, and Paul Scott Mowrer.

This organizing group, Mrs. Edgar Mowrer announced, has accepted the following as chief aims: The immediate adoption by the Senate of the Ball resolution or some adequate equivalent; full consultation with our Allies concerning the politico-economic problems likely to arise as the shooting war continues, and establishment of a permanent United Nations council as the nucleus of the coming world administration."

Axis Pictures Fortress Europe As Impregnable to Allies

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 17—Europe as a fortress impenetrable to external attack and its peoples, great and small, enjoying the benefits of a most up-to-date European charter.

These are the latest propaganda claims which the Axis powers offer to their own and satellite countries so as to urge them to still greater efforts at this critical stage in the world struggle.

The Axis powers have long ceased to talk of aggressive warfare. Now it is defensive all along the line, not only militarily but also politically since they have been compelled to appease their own satellites and conquered peoples with fair promises of new changes.

Germany in particular has been forced by events to reorganize both its military and industrial planning. Nowadays German propaganda concentrates upon fabulous defensive preparations which, it claims, has made of Europe, from the Spanish to the Netherlands-German frontier and from Norway to Italy and the Balkans, such a fortress that any Allied attack would now be even more "hopeless" than hitherto.

Glowing Descriptions

The fortifications on the Atlantic seaboard, which, according to DNB, the German news agency, are "laid out according to the rules of modern military warfare and equipped with the most up-to-date weapons and technical devices" have recently been visited by Axis and neutral journalists whose glowing descriptions have filled their press, obviously with the intention of inspiring greater confidence among home populations.

On the industrial side personnel and, where possible, much of the equipment of war factories in France, the Low Countries, and Western Germany have been removed to safer areas in Eastern Germany, and Central Europe where they are as far as possible removed from Allied bombings.

The Skoda works at Pilsen, the munition works at Brno [Brunn], and similar factories in Slovakia and Hungary are making even greater contributions to Germany's war effort.

Promises to Oppressed

Both Germans and Italians in their dilemma have turned also to propaganda to aid them with the oppressed peoples. Axis powers are represented as the only salvation for Europe and the necessity is underlined of Europe realizing its importance as a unit of world political significance which, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, has Germany at its center as representative of the common fate of all European nations.

The Axis powers have had to go still further. They have been compelled to consider carefully possible ways of avoiding unrest among satellite peoples and increased sabotage among occupied countries, as well as the effect of Allied bombings on propaganda.

It is therefore not surprising that recent increased Axis political activity has concentrated upon improving its relations with these small nations.

Foodstuffs and Munitions

There has been a marked tendency to leniency toward the enslaved peoples, according to neutral observers during the past few weeks, and in some cases, such as Greece and Bulgaria which occupy strategic positions in case of Allied landings in the Balkans, these countries have been supplied with foodstuffs and munitions.

It is also interesting to note that the new German attention to Bulgaria is assumed by some observers to be due not merely to defense reasons but to the possibility that the Germans are using that country for a diversion to Turkey at a favorable moment.

The Axis powers have also concentrated lately upon making promises of future fair treatment to small nations in the form of a "European charter" which is to be the embodiment of basic conditions under which the new order for this continent is to be established.

Policy of Conciliation

Recent talks which Hitler had with his vassals—Mussolini, King Boris of Bulgaria, and Marshal Ion Antonescu of Rumania—are generally assumed to be largely concerned with this so-called conciliation policy which has been forced upon the Axis by changes in its military position.

Virginio Gayda, Mussolini's mouthpiece, in Giornale d'Italia after the Hitler-Mussolini meeting, outlining the basic elements of a new order [obviously based upon general declarations already made by United Nations spokesmen] concluded by saying, "Europe must again belong to Europeans, free from extra-European influences and dangers and must thus find again after centuries of struggle her unity and solidarity."

Italy, according to Signor Gayda, would be happy if only its "conciliatory" attitude in the Balkans were extended, and maintains that henceforth "small European states won't be forced to co-ordinate themselves with authoritarian great powers."

Allied Charter Filched

It is clear in this conception of a European charter that the Axis powers desire particularly to have some counterpart to the Atlantic Charter to offer these satellite nations.

But as was so often the case with totalitarian suggestions in the past, they are mere filchings of proposals which the Allied Nations have made before them. And unfortunately for the Axis powers their difficulty is that nobody believes them. Their past behavior to small nations belies all their fair promises.

Those peoples they now seek to appease realize that such offers are tentatively made because this European fortress is not impregnable but riddled with cracks, the chief of which are German losses on the eastern front, Tunisia, receding hopes of victory among the peoples who are already heavily strained by the war's dislocation of German economic life, and the effects of ever-increasing Allied bombings.

Situation May Force Special Session in N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 17—New Jersey's Legislature is in recess until Nov. 15 unless a special session should be ordered in the meantime by Gov. Charles Edison in an attempt to force action on nominations locked in the Republican-controlled Senate Judiciary Committee and legislation to pave the way for a state-wide referendum on Constitution revision.

The Republican-controlled lawmaking body quit at dawn on April 13, leaving a flood of unfinished business. The approaching election of a Governor next November played a major rôle in cutting the session short, for the Republicans feel they have an excellent chance of winning the governorship and did not wish to lessen their chances by prolonging their own party bickering.

The Republican State Chairman, H. Alexander Smith, had publicly advocated confirmation of most of Governor Edison's nominations and passage of the Constitution measure, but the Republican Senate majority refused to yield. Mr. Smith even offered to sit with the Republican Senators and discuss the situation, but the invitation was not forthcoming.

30 Nominations Held Up

Thirty of the Governor's nominations, including Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, to succeed Dr. Charles H. Elliott, as State Commissioner, remained in committee.

Fifteen bills were passed over the Governor's veto, the list being topped by the measure which takes Atlantic City from a cash basis of operation. The city remains under control of the State Local Government Commission, however, under an amendment adopted to the original act. The Governor held the measure would affect the market of all New Jersey municipal securities.

Unconfirmed nominations leave five counties—Atlantic, Bergen, Hudson, Ocean and Warren—with one or more vacant judgeships and six counties—Cape May, Gloucester, Salem, Sussex(Union and Warren—without regular prosecutors.

Only two of the 21 nominations bottled for weeks in committee were approved and of a new list of 15 submitted by the Governor only four received confirmation. Prosecutor appointments were in the latter class.

Troopers on Guard

Five State troopers were at the State House most of the night. It was reported they were called by the Senate to deal with any mass demonstration for Dr. Studebaker, who is being backed by thousands of school teachers.

Explaining the lack of action on Dr. Studebaker, Senate Republican Leader Howard Eastwood, of Burlington County, said it was probably the most important nomination submitted by Governor Edison this year, and had been held by direction of a Senate Republican caucus for further consideration. The caucus gave the Senate Committee a vote of confidence on the handling of all the nominations, he added.

The move for a referendum on Constitution revision was understood to have received only six affirmative votes in caucus.

Mr. Eastwood said he could see no "dire results" in the number of counties left without judges or regular prosecutors, citing a provision for temporary designations.

Homogenized Milk Ban Asked by Independents

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—The Independent Milk Marketers, Inc., requested Food Administrator Chester C. Davis April 15 to prohibit the homogenization of milk during the war emergency because of what it termed "a destructive competition and an increase in the wastefulness of distribution" of the specially treated milk.

In a letter the organization said that after the sale of nonessential dairy equipment was frozen about a year ago "several distributors expanded the practice of homogenizing a portion of the milk which they put through their plants. This operation was followed by a large high-pressure promotion program which created a demand for this product.

Dominican School Takes U. S. Name

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic—At a time when much is being done to strengten the relationship between the republics of the Western Hemisphere, the country where Columbus established his first permanent home after landing in America comes forward with a gesture that should do its part in cementing further the concord among the nations this side of the Atlantic.

Acting on the suggestion of President Trujillo, Dr. Victor Garrido, head of the Department of Public Education and the Fine Arts, ordered the name of the Girls Junior High School in the capital changed to the "Estados Unidos de Norte America"—the United States of North America. The new name was adopted with interesting ceremonies in the school when Edward P. Lawton, Chargé d'Affaires at the American Legation, presented it with a fine reproduction of Gilbert Stuart's famous painting of George Washington.

Students of the school were ranged up the stairway and on the dress of each girl was pinned a letter which, when all spelled out, read "Loor á Estados Unidos de Norte America"—or, "Praise to the United States of North America."

English is part of the curriculum of the school. There is little doubt that in calling the school after the United States, and with the portrait of Washington a conspicuous feature of the main auditorium, the students of the Girls High School in Trujillo City will have before them a constant reminder of their country in relation to the big brother of the north.

Frenchmen Flee Vichy Indies To Enlist in Fighting French

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Forces in the Atlantic

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 17—Growing numbers of Frenchmen, escaping monthly from Vichy French Martinique, Guadeloupe and other islands of the West Indies, are being recruited to fight for France, according to authoritative sources. The number is said to reach into hundreds.

Some escape in stolen boats. Others pay 2,000 francs—$20 in United States money — to be smuggled out. A few "borrow" Government craft to which they have access. All run risks of being captured and punished and of ocean travel in small boats. Among those who have escaped is the wife of an important former Martinique official.

Most Martinique refugees go to British St. Lucia, whence they are taken to Trinidad. Those in Guadeloupe travel to the independent Dominican Republic, and eventually reach here. I have just visited a group of Fighting Frenchmen awaiting passage to the United States.

Under Cross of Lorraine

There were nearly 100 men—soldiers, sailors, civilians, wearing khaki shorts and shirts. They had about them the tenseness of men in adventure but they were in good spirits. Above the camp flew the red, white and blue flag of the Cross of Lorraine.

None knew their ultimate destination but all assumed they were eventually going to North Africa. All expressed their purpose virtually in the same phrase—"I want to fight for France."

This is not to say that all who want to fight will be given an opportunity. More than 100 Frenchmen have escaped to the Dominican Republic, only to be detained there for various causes. They are in a tragic and desperate situation and causing concern to Dominican officials who have insufficient food and supplies for their own population.

Among those interviewed was Sergeant Major Edward Albert Jeffry, wearer of the Croix de Guerre, who has escaped from both the Germans and from Vichy Martinique. Sergeant Major Jeffry said conditions are intolerable and "growing worse every day." Bread now contains 20 per cent wheat—the rest is adulterants. Flour is running very low.

U. S. Bans Supplies

Small schooners bring occasional codfish and other supplies but the United States has allowed no large ships to unload at Martinique since last November. The latest freighter destined for Martinique was sent on to French Guiana, according to a reliable source.

Few merchants who have foodstuffs are keeping these for themselves, said Sergeant Major Jeffry.

The Martinique diet today consists of fish, sweet potatoes and yams, although persons with enough money get a small meat ration every two days.

Even before November, Admiral Georges Robert, French High Commissioner, reported most food was being used for Army and Navy forces on the island. Subsistence crop-growing was encouraged and with the close of the present sugar-cane harvest 20 per cent of the cane acreage is to be diverted to food crops.

Meantime, the great majority of Martinique residents, perhaps as high as 95 per cent, reportedly wish nothing as much as United States occupation. "They cannot understand why Americans don't come in and take over," said Sergeant Major Jeffry, "especially since North Africa."

Action on Jews

Admiral Robert, it has been claimed, has introduced Nuremberg anti-Jewish laws into Martinique. According to Sergeant Major Jeffry jail is the penalty for listening to any radiocasts but Vichy, German or Martinique. Others in position to know, with whom I've discussed the Martinique situation, claim restrictions are not this severe. But soldiers interviewed consistently referred to the "anti-French system" or "German system" on Martinique.

Conditions on Guadeloupe are known to be decidedly worse.

"In Martinique you cannot say anything against the Germans or Vichy," said Sergeant Major Jeffry. "A person must never say anything favorable to England or the United States. Newspapers tell only the successes of the German Army. Government men get salaries augmented 40 per cent for carrying out the Vichy laws. Offenders are sent to Fort Napoleon. I think about 200 prisoners are there now."

But in one way or another news favorable to the Allies spreads. Gen. Charles de Gaulle appeals over the BBC, urging Frenchmen to resist Vichy and report to British authorities in the West Indies. Those recruited said this appeal was largely responsible for the present escapes. Almost all regard General de Gaulle as their leader.

Hunger and Confusion

Not only patriotism but hunger, bewilderment, boredom and desperation are said to be the main causes of flight. Most escapees are vague regarding ideologies but many left families and possessions behind.

It is reported some have been shot escaping and that others have perished in crossing. On the other hand, some officers respecting French free thought and tradition charge deserters with "stealing Government property," which carries a light sentence.

Competent observers of whatever shade of opinion agree Admiral Robert has no intention of giving in. Having failed to alter his course when North Africa presented an opportunity, he has lost his chance of switching sides. Some picture him as a Navy man of French tradition sticking to his post, defying the United States, and even managing to consolidate his position by now.

"Admiral Robert has everything to lose and nothing to gain by giving up," is the way these observers put it.

Experts Study Waterproof Pants Worn by Nazi for Trade Secrets

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—The Board of Economic Warfare is looking into a pair of fancy pants—right off one of Der Führer's U-boats. . . .

They're the waterproof jeans of a German submarine officer who was taken prisoner by the Navy during an engagement in the Mediterranean, and the BEW is giving them the double-o in an effort to learn from them something of how things are going economically in the Reich.

They're a mighty swanky pair of britches—made of chrome-tanned sheepskin leather—and the BEW estimates that they'd cost $30 to $40 in this country.

Government experts cannot say whether all the U-boat bosses are still rating such finery, because there is some evidence that the pants were made back in '39—before Germany would be expected to feel the pinch.

However, the pants perusal will be continued on the chance that more thorough investigation may show evidence of the use of substitute materials, new chemicals for waterproofing, or any indication of careless, apathetic workmanship among Hitler's pants makers.

One thing is certain—the sea raider who wore the pants did plenty of sitting. They're well-worn aft, but there is nothing to indicate whether this wear was caused by concentrated study at a periscope station or from playing pinocle.

The pants now bear the painted letters "P" and "W"—"Prisoner of War"—but otherwise they show that their wearer was a fastidious gent. They're a little greasy and grimy, but there's scarcely a scratch or a tear on them.

But he definitely was a pessimist: There's a total of twelve suspender buttons, in addition to a pull-belt in the back!

Three Men and School Freed in Conspiracy Case

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Bolitha J. Laws, District Court Justice, issued a directed verdict of acquittal April 15 at the trial of three men and a Los Angeles Engineering School on charges of conspiring to defraud the Government on contracts to train 4,500 radio and automobile mechanics.

Cleared by the Court's ruling were National Schools of Los Angeles; Joseph A. Rosenkranz, President; Louis J. Rosenkranz, Secretary-Treasurer, and Joseph J. Buckley, Commercial Agent for the School.

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A Saturday Page

Music Schools in Latin America

By Nicolas Slonimsky
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In Latin America, music is a part of life. There is singing everywhere, in the fields, and in the homes, and in the streets. Street vendors sing and play the mouth harmonica to advertise their wares. In Havana, this concert of itinerant salesmen begins early in the morning, and is one of the characteristic noises that accompany the awakening of the city. The knife-sharpener has a tune of his own, and so has the fruit peddler. So interesting, musically speaking, is this melodic salesmanship that many composers make use of these melodies for their symphonic works. Humberto Allende, the modern composer of Chile, has written a symphonic poem, "The Voice of the Streets," in which he used the motives of Chilean street vendors.

Instinctive Music

This is "instinctive" music of Latin America. But serious music is also beginning to prosper in the 20 Latin American nations. There are music schools and conservatories in every little town. Some of these conservatories are humble old houses with one or two upright pianos to be used for teaching and practicing. But then there are also well-equipped music schools, with a number of grand pianos, and with student orchestras of professional standing.

One of the best Conservatory buildings in Latin America is in the town of Cali, on the Pacific coast of Colombia. It has a modern auditorium, seating over a thousand people, and excellent studios, each named after some famous musician—for example, a Bach Room, a César Franck Room, a Gounod Room. Yet Cali is not the principal musical center, and this magnificent building is a paradox.

There are hundreds of music schools in Buenos Aires, which circumstance led an Argentine musician to the definition of the capital as "Conservatoriopolis." Alberto Williams, the dean of Argentinian musicians, who celebrated his eightieth anniversary last year, is the founder of a chain of Conservatories all over Argentina, and the author of textbooks on harmony and theory of composition.

Leading composers of Latin America are often founders and directors of new Conservatories. Oscar Lorenzo Fernandez of Brazil is the head of the Conservatorio Brasileiro in Rio de Janeiro. Villa-Lobos is in charge of music education of Brazil, but he does not teach classics. Carlos Chavez was at one time Director of the Conservatory of Mexico City.

Foreign musicians are often invited by Latin American governments to organize music schools. In the Dominican Republic, the director of the National Conservatory in the capital is the Spanish musician Casal Chapi. The Director of the Conservatory in Guatemala City is a German musician, Heinrich Joachim. Under his direction, the Conservatory expanded considerably: new student dormitories have been built, and new instruments imported. The Conservatory of Guatemala, as most Conservatories in Latin America, has a student orchestra, which gives public performances of classical music.

Also Private Ones

These Conservatories are usually government sponsored, and instructors are guaranteed a certain salary. But there are also many private Conservatories in Latin America, often bearing the name of a great composer, Instituto Verdi in Montevideo, Uruguay; Conservatorio Bach, directed by Antonio and Maria de Quevedo in Havana. Maria de Baratta, the energetic music educator in El Salvador, Central America, and a direct descendant of the last of the Lenca Indians, is doing important work in building up music culture in that tiny republic. Incidentally, she was the first to own a Steinway grand piano in El Salvador.

Music is a very real part of the life of Latin America, Mr. Slonimsky tells us in the accompanying article. Here is a portion of the student orchestra of the National Conservatory of Guatemala City, Guatemala. There were 49 children between the ages of 8 and 12 playing in this orchestra when this photograph was taken. The conductor is a 14-year-old pupil.

Through the Editor's Window

Jefferson at His University

By Millicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Abundant has been the material already published during this 200th anniversary week honoring Thomas Jefferson; yet, as I sit down to write this column I can write on no other subject. How deeply blessed is this land of the New World in having had so great and so devoted a patriot among its early citizens and guides.

I like to think of Thomas Jefferson as a student at the College of William and Mary. Under the trees he would have gone to and fro in old Williamsburg, his law books under his arm, stopped at intervals by friends. He was gay and liked to dance, yet even then he wrote a remarkably good letter, and was an honest thinker. What were his chats with his college friends like, I wonder.

And I often think, too, of his deep friendship with two older men who saw such possibilities in him—the Scotch professor, Dr. William Small, and George Wythe, both associated with those student days.

That satisfying old Christopher Wren building of the College knew him well—as did that paneled little House of Burgesses, with its carved seats, its brass candlesticks and quill pens, in which he served later. Would there have been a bookstall in Williamsburg, then? And wouldn't Tom Jefferson, in spite of his self-imposed fifteen-hours-a-day program, have often stopped to browse at it, perhaps bearing away a treasured volume now and again for his personal library that later started the Library of Congress?

* * *

But it is at the University of Virginia that I feel close to him, perhaps because he loved it so.

The "mews" he designed, where along the portico or in the student rooms college youth must have many a time lounged to chat with him; the fine old trees on the beautiful campus, under which often he must have walked, or stopped to greet student or professor—here is where I find him.

He used to ride over on horseback from Monticello, ten miles away. He was almost a daily visitor at the University. What good fortune to have been a student then, included in the weekly chats he made a part of his regular program. To think of being coached in an understanding of democracy by the author of the Declaration of Independence and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom!

* * *

There is an air about the University of Virginia that I have never felt at any other university—and I always visit any that are anywhere around. Is it this brooding comradeship? A place with a tradition of such a great companionship is not as other places. The man who had served his country at home and abroad, who had boldly added the Louisiana Purchase, who saw so clearly the need for universal education of any people who were to be enlightened citizens, is in memory still actively part of the life there. Perhaps it is because faculty and students, aware of their great heritage, stand up a little taller, and know they must not let their famous founder down.

* * *

Thomas Jefferson was a true educator. He believed in the possibilities of people. Enlighten them, he said. "Enable" (not "make") them to see, and tyranny and oppression will vanish. The people, he said, are the only safe guardians of their own rights. But they must be an educated people, and he did what he could to "enable" the young Republic to realize this.

Like Washington, Thomas Jefferson dreamed of a national university. He couldn't win it for the young country, however, so he worked to achieve a state university for his own Virginia. He saw the need of public elementary schools; but not until Ohio entered the Union was this ideal written into a state's charter. In other words, like most educators of real vision, Jefferson saw what the people—his pupils—needed, yet had to be willing to wait, to go more slowly than he wished, because people weren't ready. "The ground of liberty is to be gained by inches," he once said. "We must be content to secure what we can get from time to time and eternally press forward for what is yet to get. It takes time to persuade men to do even what is for their own good."

Yes, I like best to think of him there at the University of Virginia among the buildings he himself designed, having dinner at regular intervals with the faculty, talking with the students—enjoying good fellowship as indeed he always did.

* * *

He himself hoped to be known for three things above all: the Declaration of Independence, the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, and the University he founded and loved.

Any one of these is enough for which to honor a man. To the three I find also I must always add one more, for it never fails to inspire me: His unselfish willingness to serve his country, year after year, in so many capacities, when, like Washington, he much preferred living quietly at home as a gentleman farmer and private American citizen.

Lullabies Were Not Enough!

The Family Forum
More Music in the Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Waukon, Iowa

Music was incorporated into our manner of living very early in George's life. Lullabies were not enough. We felt that only by proper emphasis could he find, as we had, the joy of expression through music. We were to learn, in turn, the value of music as an impersonal teacher!

Our initial presentation was to set our favorite bedtime prayers to music. We used a simple tune, based principally on the do-mi-sol intervals. Two years later, they are still the favorites.

A departing Mother or Daddy proved to be another opportunity for music's charm. We set the words, "Good-by, Mother, have a good time; I will see you when you come back," to the first five tones of the scale. We taught the tune to George, and it proved to be a great privilege to sing it as the departing one acknowledged it graciously.

Interest in Instruments

We made a special effort to take George and some of his friends to watch the school band as they drilled on the athletic field. We clapped in rhythm from the car on the near-by sidewalk. We asked permission to attend rehearsals, and thereby aroused interest in instruments. We sent for a catalogue of band instruments, which George cut out and mounted in a little book. At story time, we talked about these and dramatized the method of playing them. Another visit or two to band rehearsals soon impressed the names upon him.

We have located a radio program presented by a university station which presents appealing music to children. A Sousa march sends George running for two pan covers for cymbals, or a "pancake-turner" trombone. If one has an obsolete candelabra, its cup-shaped mouthpieces leave nothing to be desired by a youthful artist.

American folk songs and Negro spirituals could not be omitted, so we began singing these with him from a book with attractive pictures. In due time we hummed phrases to see if he could identify them correctly. With each correct answer he placed a peg in a board we kept on the piano.

More Fun, Too

Scrubbing in rhythm to "The Heaven Song" or galloping to "Yankee Doodle" added zest to bathtime.

George is now four and we have begun to sing our requests as much as possible. The lines of "Merrily We Roll Along" can be adapted to "Time to wash your hands and face," etc. The response is usually prompt and enthusiastic if presented with animation. Occasionally we converse to a tune such as "Farmer in the Dell." George takes one phrase, and we follow with our reply, using next phrase. Needless to say, we do not hold to rhyme or reason, in many cases.

We are all benefited by this method, and our days are increasingly punctuated by more fun and more music! (Mrs.) L. B. R.

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The Home Forum

Prayer for Victory and Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OFTEN the words "victory" and "peace" are thought to be synonymous, but this is not strictly true. Victory refers to the overcoming or conquest of an enemy or "a gaining of the superiority in any struggle;" while peace signifies the reconciliation established between contending parties. In this connection, the two are very closely related, for where there has been conflict peace cannot be gained without a victory over wrong; neither can a lasting victory be maintained without a righteous peace. Victory ends war temporarily; while peace, rightly established, will abolish war.

Viewed from the standpoint of Christian Science, the only enemy of mankind is the carnal or mortal mind which would rob God's children of freedom and harmony. The foe is neither a person nor a group. Those unfortunate individuals who yield to thoughts of envy, hatred, greed, deceit, jealousy, and dishonesty are victims of the carnal mind, which is using them to accomplish its own evil purposes. These victims need to become victors over the errors that are handling them. They need to subdue the material thinking which is misguiding them and fooling them. They can never overthrow the righteous individuals who acknowledge God's law and are striving to obey it. They will eventually be compelled by the very laws of justice and Truth to conquer the ungodly thoughts which seem to be ruling them and to turn to the divine, infinite, inexhaustible source of all good.

True victory signifies the complete vanquishment of mortal mind, the root of all evil. It requires the overthrow of all that is unlike God through the realization that the might and allness of good prove the impotence and nothingness of evil. Such a conquest as this, moreover, compels all agents of the adversary to vanish, for, since mortal mind is unreal, nothingness, it can have no power. A permanent peace is thus established through the discernment and expression of Godlike qualities as real, potent, and ever present.

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This victory and peace can be attained only through Christlikeness, and by means of Christly prayer. Jesus gave his disciples but one brief prayer, that which is known to all Christendom as the Lord's Prayer. Encompassed in it are truths which were the basis of the Master's marvelous works, and which give healing power to his followers today. In it, too, are necessarily included thoughts of victory and peace; for was not Christ Jesus called the Prince of Peace? This sacred petition is the rich possession of all Christian churches and nations, furnishing them with the remedy for the world crisis of today and assuring them of a victorious and righteous peace. Herein is the true unity which Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, joyfully affirms in these words (Pulpit and Press, p. 22): **"All Christian churches have one bond of unity, one nucleus or point of convergence, one prayer,—the Lord's Prayer."**

Mrs. Eddy has contributed much toward a better understanding of this great prayer. Her spiritual interpretation on pages 16 and 17 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" reveals the great depth of its meaning, and illumines the affirmations of Truth contained therein. Every line breathes of true victory and peace, for God's oneness, goodness, and supremacy are repeatedly affirmed. The prayer declares that God's kingdom is present and that His will is "done in earth, as it is in heaven." It proclaims the omnipresence and omnipotence of God; and Mrs. Eddy renders the last line thus: ***"For God is infinite, all-power, all Life, Truth, Love, over all, and All."*** These declarations of the presence, power, and government of God need to be understood and demonstrated today, for they are divine proclamations which will bring victory over evil and establish the reign of peace.

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The false condition which seems to exist in the world at this time is the opposite of the true. David sang (Psalms 24:1), **"The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein."** God, the only creator, made and peopled the spiritual universe. He is Spirit and could make nothing unlike Himself; therefore, regardless of the testimony of material sense, the universe is spiritual and is filled with spiritual ideas. These ideas exist in perfect harmony and know no discord. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says (p. 276), **"When the divine precepts are understood, they unfold the foundation of fellowship, in which one mind is not at war with another, but all have one Spirit, God, one intelligent source, in accordance with the Scriptural command: 'Let this Mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus.'"** The realization of this truth enables one, through prayer or the vision of spiritual sense, to see the universe of God's creating, the perfect ideas of divine Mind. As the spiritual and real facts of being appear to individuals, and thus proportionately to all mankind, the sinful and false beliefs of material sense will vanish; Truth will be proved to be the victor over evil, and spiritual peace will be won.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Song-Sparrow

Of course he couldn't know—
Having had a winter of his own
Somewhere else,
And come so far just lately—
How good it is to hear him!

The ruts are hard on the country road,
Thin ice goes riding the morning brook,
The land looks gray and tired
From holding the flinty burden of the cold,
And the wayside bushes,
Shaggy and leafless yet,
Are stripped, as in November

He sings!
Pushing the music out of his throat
In towers of trills;
They rise—and topple
The air glistens
With the sparkling disorder;

Of course he couldn't know,
(After the grinding voice of gales)
How good it is to hear him
On a chilly April evening!

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

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"If I were a sheep"

MR. GLADSTONE ONCE PAID a visit to a Tweedside country place, and in the afternoon went out for a walk and came to a gate which gave upon the glen. It was late in November, a snowstorm was threatening, and the sheep, as is their custom, were drawing out from the burnside to the barer hill where drifts could not lie. An old shepherd was leaning on the gate, and to him Mr. Gladstone spoke in his high manner. "Are not sheep the most foolish of all animals? Here is a storm pending, and instead of remaining in shelter they are courting the fury of the blast. If I were a sheep I should remain in the hollows." To which the shepherd replied, "Sir, if ye were a sheep ye'd have mair sense."—From "Pilgrim's Way," by JOHN BUCHAN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Tulip Fields in the Rain

THE NETHERLANDS in April is a land of flowers. Blooming gardens and orchards line the highways. One scene quickly follows another in this country, so small and exquisitely cultivated. Hardly has the church steeple of some little village been passed before the next is in sight; and never an ugly, barren, or neglected spot. Wherever a blossomy bush, hedge, clump, or flower-bed could be planted or a graceful tree put in the background, there it is, helping to make the spring pageant complete.

This is the time when the bulb fields are just coming to perfection, unfolding their great beds of blossom and fragrance. Colors of purple, rose, blue, and yellow form long aisles of beauty, bordered by deep green grass and threaded here and there with serene waterways.

The countryside around Haarlem is one of the principal bulb-growing districts, and there is always one Sunday at the end of April or the beginning of May when the Hollanders love to celebrate the full-blooming of the flower fields. Thousands of people, young and old, look forward to a trip through the "Bloembollenvelden" on that special day. They come from the cities and surrounding provinces, afoot or on bicycles, buying, for a few cents, big wreaths of tulips, with which they decorate themselves and their wheels. The roads are jammed with laughing, singing throngs.

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I did not see this gay annual festival, as my visit was ten days too early. It was a rainy day, but warm. Cousin Cootje had invited her neighbor, the Dutch artist, Mijnheer den Beer Poortugael, for a drive around Haarlem. We asked him how he would like to see the bulb fields with us on such a wet day.

"Now, best of all," he said, glancing up at the fine needles of rain slanting steadily down. "One need not wait for every flower to be in full bloom. Is the bud less lovely? I myself esteem the freshness and promise of dawn above the overbright noon. Besides, there is a rare luminance in the atmosphere to-day that a painter loves. The colors will be beautiful just now; also the fragrance most sweet, in the rain."

♪ ♪ ♪

When we came to the flower fields I knew he was right. We stopped the car under big wings of an ancient windmill, stepped out on the spongy turf by a tranquil gray canal edged with marsh-marigolds, and then, slowly, walked through lanes of color and sweetness. There was no one else in sight and not a sound to be heard. The grass looked incredibly green around a field of half-opened white hyacinths. Surely one must think these the loveliest and purest of all! Was there ever a color, though, so deep and rich as the crimson blooms beside them, and then—that sweep of orange tulips glowing like a flame!

Fine rain never stopped falling. The Dutch painter kept smiling to himself.

We drove quietly homeward from the tulip fields, without songs or garlands. All I had was a handful of marsh-marigolds and a memory.

M. v. S. M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SPRING": A Drawing by Pieter Brueghel, in the Albertina, Vienna

PIETER BRUEGHEL was a great Flemish master, born about 1525. Though he traveled in Italy and became acquainted with the Italian masters, he remained purely Flemish in his style. Pieter painted people and places, legend and fact, allegory, scripture, and fable. An expressive simplicity characterizes his work, a simplicity which is eloquent for its conciseness and cogency.

In 1551, Brueghel settled in Antwerp, where he became the friend of the merchant and nobleman, Hans Frankert. Together, clad in peasant costume, they would attend the fairs and weddings of Flemish peasants. Carl van Mander wrote in his "Schilderboeck" in 1604 about these excursions: "The two dressed like peasants, brought presents like the other guests, and acted as if they belonged to the families or acquaintances of the bride or groom. Here Brueghel delighted in observing the manners of the peasants. . . . He knew how to dress them naturally and how to portray their rural, uncouth bearing while dancing, walking, standing, or moving in different ways." Van Mander records that the Emperor was in possession of Brueghel's pictures. Thus we realize that the artist who worked in such forthright manner, without flattery or pose, achieved great acclaim in his own day.

This drawing of "Spring" was a sketch for an engraving made by Brueghel in 1565. In the figures, we perceive the sound, solid draftsmanship manifest in his paintings.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Het Gebed voor Overwinning en Vrede

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

DE WOORDEN „overwinning" en „vrede" worden vaak als synoniemen beschouwd; dit is evenwel niet geheel juist. Overwinning beteekent het overmannen of veroveren van een vijand of „de overmacht in een strijd verkrijgen", terwijl vrede doelt op de verzoening, die tusschen de twistende partijen is tot stand gekomen. In dit verband staan deze beide woorden wel nauw in betrekking tot elkaar, want waar een strijd is geweest, daar kan de vrede niet worden verkregen zonder dat een overwinning over het kwaad is behaald; evenmin kan een overwinning blijvend zijn, wanneer er niet een rechtvaardige vrede op volgt. Een zegepraal kan voor een tijd den strijd doen eindigen, terwijl een op gerechtigheid berustende vrede voor goed een einde aan den oorlog zal maken.

Van het standpunt der Christelijke Wetenschap uit bekeken, is de eenige vijand van de menschheid „het gemoed des vleesches" of het sterfelijk gemoed, dat Gods kinderen van hun vrijheid en harmonie zou willen berooven. De vijand is noch een persoon noch een partij. Zij, die zich overgeven aan gedachten van boosheid, haat, hebzucht, bedrog, afgunst en oneerlijkheid, zijn waarlijk de rampzalige slachtoffers van het zinnelijk gemoed, dat hen gebruikt om zijn eigen booze voornemens ten uitvoer te kunnen brengen. Deze slachtoffers moeten overwinnaars worden over de dwalingen, waardoor zij zich laten beïnvloeden. Zij moeten de stoffelijke gedachten, die hen misleiden en bedriegen, beteugelen. Zij kunnen nooit de rechtvaardige personen, die Gods wet erkennen en er naar streven deze te gehoorzamen, ten val brengen. Eenmaal zullen zij immers door de wetten van recht en Waarheid worden gedwongen de ongoddelijke gedachten, waardoor zij schijnbaar worden beheerscht, te overwinnen en zich tot de goddelijke, oneindige en onuitputtelijke bron van al het goede moeten wenden.

De ware overwinning beteekent, dat het sterfelijk gemoed, dat de wortel van al het kwaad is, geheel ten onder is gebracht. Dit vereischt den val van alles, wat niet de gelijkenis van God is, en dit kan alleen komen door het besef, dat de macht en de alheid van het goede de onmacht en de nietsheid van het kwaad bewijzen. Zulk een overwinning dwingt alle handlangers van den tegenstander het veld te ruimen, want juist omdat het sterfelijk gemoed een onwerkelijkheid, een nietheid is, kan het geen macht hebben. Bijgevolg kan een blijvende vrede alleen dan tot stand worden gebracht, wanneer men erkent, dat de goddelijke eigenschappen werkelijk, machtig en altijd tegenwoordig zijn en men deze tot uitdrukking brengt.

Een dergelijke overwinning en vrede kunnen alleen worden bereikt door Christelijkheid en Christelijke gebeden. Jezus gaf zijn discipelen één kort gebed, dat door de geheele Christenheid het Gebed des Heeren wordt genoemd. Dit gebed sluit de waarheden in, die aan de wondervolle werken van den Meester ten grondslag lagen en die heden zijn volgelingen de macht ter genezing brengen. Eveneens zijn er noodzakelijkerwijze gedachten van overwinning en vrede in besloten, want wordt Christus Jezus niet tevens de Vredevorst genoemd? Dit heilige gebed is het rijke bezit van alle Christenkerken en van alle Christennatiën; het schenkt hun het geneesmiddel voor de huidige wereldcrisis en geeft hun de verzekering van een vrede, die inderdaad een overwinning want rechtvaardig is. Hierin ligt de ware eenheid, die Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap, in de volgende vreugdevolle woorden in *Pulpit and Press* (blz. 22) heeft bevestigd: „Alle Christenkerken, hebben één eenheid, die hen samenbindt, één kern of punt van overeenkomst, één gebed—het Gebed des Heeren."

Mrs. Eddy heeft er veel toe bijgedragen, dat dit waardevolle gebed beter kan worden begrepen. Haar geestelijke verklaring op blz. 16 en 17 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] openbaart er de diepzinnige gedachte van en verheldert de bevestigingen der Waarheid, die het bevat. Iedere regel ademt waarachtige overwinning en waarachtigen vrede, want hierin wordt ons herhaaldelijk de verzekering van Gods eenheid, goedheid en oppermacht gegeven. Het gebed stelt vast, dat Gods koninkrijk hier aanwezig is en dat Zijn wil „geschiede gelijk in den hemel alzóó ook op de aarde." Het verkondigt de alomtegenwoordigheid en almacht van God, en Mrs. Eddy heeft den laatsten regel als volgt vertolkt: „Want God is oneindig, het alvermogen, alle Leven, Waarheid en Liefde over alles en is Alles." Deze verklaringen omtrent de tegenwoordigheid, de macht en het bestuur van God moeten nu worden begrepen en aangetoond, want zij zijn de goddelijke uitspraken, die de overwinning over het kwaad zullen brengen en het vrederijk zullen grondvesten.

De verkeerde toestand, die heden in de wereld schijnt te bestaan is het tegenovergestelde van den waren toestand. David zong (Psalm 24:1): „De aarde is des Heeren mitsgaders hare volheid, de wereld en die daarin wonen." God, de eenige Schepper, heeft het geestelijk heelal geschapen en heeft het bevolkt. Hij is de Geest en Hij kan niets voortbrengen dat niet op Hem gelijkt, vandaar dat, niettegenstaande het getuigenis van den stoffelijken zin, het heelal geestelijk is en met geestelijke ideeën is gevuld. Deze ideeën hebben hun bestaan in een volmaakte harmonie en zij kennen geen wanklank. Op blz. 276 van *Science and Health* zegt Mrs. Eddy: „Wanneer de goddelijke voorschriften worden begrepen, ontvouwen zij den grondslag van broederschap, waarin het eene gemoed niet in strijd is met het andere, maar waarin allen één Geest, God, één intelligente bron hebben, in overeenstemming met de verklaring in den Bijbel, „Want dat [Gemoed] zij in u hetwelk ook in Christus Jezus was." Het besef van deze waarheid stelt ons, door gebed of de visie van den geestelijken zin, in staat het door God geschapen heelal, de volmaakte ideeën van het goddelijk Gemoed, te aanschouwen. Wanneer de geestelijke en werkelijke feiten van het bestaan voor den enkeling en aldus in evenredigheid voor de geheele menschheid beginnen te dagen, zullen de zondige en onjuiste geloofwijzen van den stoffelijken zin verdwijnen. Het zal worden bewezen dat de Waarheid altijd over de dwaling zegeviert en een geestelijke vrede zal worden verkregen.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Red Coral

The wild currant
Is in bloom—
Red coral a-glow
In the ocean
Of the woods.

F. H. P.

Street That Is No Street at All

THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE in the little red, blue, and chartreuse houses down Filbert Street, and in the little lanes that dart off from it, have been walking up and down their steps for many years and not minding it much. The fact is that they have no other way to get to and from their interesting little wooden houses except by the row on row of steep, tumble-down wooden steps.

Perhaps it is the only street in the world where flowers and trees grow all the way across; where purple crocuses come out in the spring and crimson dahlias in the fall; where the acacia trees and the redwood shoots grow in full glory, and where no automobile or no truck has ever been. Most cities would dig up the ground of flowers and trees and lay a concrete pavement. In most cities, the old weather-beaten street tabulation boards would be torn down and highly polished new street name-plates, shining clearly at prompt right angles in the sun, would take their place. But, here on Filbert Street—down Telegraph Hill in San Francisco—the people have become accustomed to holding by the old wooden banisters to rest, as they climb the steps along the street that is no street at all. Curiously, no one does anything about the street; they just go out in front of their houses, now and then, climb under the railing of the steps and weed the soil beneath the wild nasturtium vines and the blooming dahlias. They love their street, because it is quaint and especially because it is theirs and it is old.

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Most of the people living down Filbert Street are old settlers. They came when the trolley-cars first pulleyed up Powell and Clay Streets, and when the signal on the top of Telegraph Hill announced the approach of a ship full of rich cargo. Their houses were built by husky seamen who brought the lumber up from the wharf below when it was dark and no one was listening or looking. Their houses didn't fall down during the great earthquake, because the ground beneath them, under the thin roof of loam, was solid stone! They loved their houses and they clung to them as the trees clung to the thin earth and the deep rock. They kept living in their wooden houses and watching San Francisco grow. They watched the huge Oakland Bridge cut a curtsy over the bay below them. They saw a little island out there become a Treasure Island for the whole world. Artists, writers, and poets gradually moved into the gay little houses because they knew it was something like another Greenwich Village. Only, there was rich earth to pot plants in and a street where flowers grew in the middle of winter and no trolleys or automobiles ever ran.

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But such a hidden Utopia was too good to last. The city officials felt that Montgomery Street ought to be improved from the dirt road that it was. The hill of old steps had to be broken away somewhere. A street must go through the side of the hill. A street must cross Filbert. Delivery men, carting in pianos, and vegetable vendors with heavy sacks of potatoes, just couldn't keep on climbing down the two hundred or more old wooden steps with the flat foot-guards that prevented slipping during the rainy season. Against the protests of the old citizens, who still sit out on their walled balconies, up went a horizontal concrete wall on two sides and in went a concrete pavement. A new Montgomery Street cut the long avenue of wooden steps apart in the very middle—but that didn't hurt at all. The people kept weeding their wild geraniums, and pruning the trees every spring that grew out in front of their little old wooden houses along Filbert Street. They kept climbing down what was left of the little wooden pathways that led to homes cut in from their street. It would be theirs forever, the street that is no street at all; the street that overlooks the wharves of one of the most interesting cities in the world.

W. EDWIN VER BECKE

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Intimate Message: Washington

Political Status of the Hull Treaties ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

As one who watches congressional goings-on with a good deal of relish I am wondering what the Republicans are going to do this year about the Hull Reciprocal Trade Agreements. House Committee debate on three-year extension of this Act is now under way, and advocates say it will be a test of congressional sentiment on willingness to join postwar international collaboration.

The problem facing the Republicans is best explained, succinctly and lucidly, in the following table. It shows the Party lineup on this important trade agreement program both when the Act was originally written, in 1934, and in the subsequent two successive renewals, at three-year intervals, in 1937 and 1940.

It should be remembered that prior to the Hull treaties in the Hoover Administration the Smoot-Hawley Act had set tariffs higher than ever before in history. A nation whose prosperity depended on selling goods abroad had put up an unscalable wall over which imports could not be received to pay for the American exports on which well-being depended. The result aided international chaos. Then, after 1934, by a process of reciprocal action, the Hull treaties knocked gaps in this wall, with the United States removing a brick for every brick removed by one or other of the 27 nations which subsequently negotiated trade agreements with the United States. A study just published by the Foreign Policy Association emphasizes that the high tariffs of the twenties were an important factor in the economic debacle occurring, and that "there is impressive evidence indicating that the Hull pacts actually helped to increase American foreign trade during the years before the outbreak of war in 1939."

Tabulation of Political Lineup

Here is the record of political alignment on these Trade Agreements, prepared by the impartial Editorial Research Reports, in Washington. You will see the Republican lineup from this:

Senate—	Democrats For	Democrats Against	Republicans For	Republicans Against	Result
'34 original act	51	5	5	28	57 to 33
'37 renewal	56	9	..	14	56 to 24
'40 renewal	41	15	..	20	42 to 37
House—					
'34 original act	260	11	2	99	274 to 111
'37 renewal	278	11	3	81	285 to 101
'40 renewal	212	20	5	146	218 to 168

There are two points to note in examining those congressional votes.

The first is that if the Republicans with their traditional pro-tariff policy had been in control of Congress at any of the three periods above, the Reciprocal Trade Agreement program would have been defeated, that is, if their overwhelming votes in opposition meant anything.

The second is that the majority margin by which the pact was passed and twice extended, has steadily grown smaller until, in 1940, the bill only squeaked through the Senate by a bare five-vote majority.

That brings us down to the present. As the situation now stands the increased Republican representation in Congress is big enough in either Senate and House with high-tariff Democrats, to defeat the trade program just at a time when it has become a world symbol of postwar American collaboration. Indeed, if the Republicans follow the precedent which they have thus far set for themselves they will defeat the program.

But will they do it?

The questioning by Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee, where the matter is at present, it must be said, has not thus far been very promising. The same old lines of partisanship seem to be present. Sharply critical questions have been put to Cordell Hull, Jesse Jones, Nelson D. Rockefeller, all of whom have tried to stress the economic need of more international trade. Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart (R) of California went further than any other opponent in advancing the extraordinary proposition that the State Department had deliberately "encircled" Germany with trade agreements, "to which Germany was denied," thus producing the present war.

N. A. M. Reverses Traditional Opposition

One embarrassing feature for erstwhile Hull opponents, however, is that they seem to have lost the support of one of their powerful allies. Heretofore the National Association of Manufacturers has opposed the trade agreements, but Frederick C. Crawford, N. A. M. President, is quoted by the Associated Press from San Francisco this week as declaring his organization has "reversed its traditional opposition."

The legislative prospect, as I see it, is that the Trade Agreements Bill will go through the House fairly easily, but will strike its real difficulty in the Senate, particularly in the Senate Finance Committee. Here a Committee coalition of Republicans and Democrats, on paper, at least, have a majority to block the bill. Emasculating amendments will be offered and it's on these that the real issue will be decided.

Chief of these probably will be that the Trade Agreements, when negotiated, will not be final, but must be approved by a majority of Senate or House. Secretary Hull will not be satisfied with this. He says it will kill the bill. Precedent shows, he argues, that Congress cannot itself successfully negotiate reciprocal tariff pacts, and that to reopen the whole matter to immediate legislative revision after an international agreement has once been reached will produce similar demands for revision from the foreign country involved and cloud the whole process.

Memo From Britain:

Tradition Shines Through Blackout ..... ***By Melita Spraggs***

It takes an upheaval like the Battle of Britain to snatch from the Londoner his traditional customs and cherished familiar sights and sounds. As soon as tension is relaxed, however, with typical British resilience he invariably puts back into the frame of war conditions something approximating peacetime practices.

In no phase of life in the capital is this more apparent than in the way the West End has fitted a modified form of social life into blackout conditions since the lull in serious air raids.

The city is a few tones lighter than it was in the nights of very severe raiding. There has been slight relaxation in blackout of cars and busses. The masks on car headlights are now lifted a fraction of an inch so that they throw a little light on the roadway. And one can almost see to read a book if one gets the right seat in a bus.

Except for a few hotels and restaurants, the West End closes down long before midnight. The busses are considerably curtailed in the evening when office workers have left. Some routes are taken off altogether after 9 p. m. The diner-out who lingers over his hot beverage may find he has to go by underground, or even walk home.

Trek "Up-West"

But despite the difficulties of getting back, Londoners still make the traditional trek "up-west" for an occasional evening out. After events in "Wings for Victory" week, or Civil Defense parades in Hyde Park, evening crowds lingering in Piccadilly Circus or Trafalgar Square indulge in all the good-humored nonsense and cockney quips of a prewar boatrace crowd or Derby Day gathering.

On such occasions as New Year's Eve, for example, even the darkness cannot shut out an echo of traditional celebration. On these "gala" nights the searchlight batteries seem to enter into the festive spirit. They fling over the skies a colored rainbow arc which dispels the blackout and makes the capital almost as light as day. This is the "homing beacon" which guides thousands of airmen safely to their bases after raids on the continent.

A scene in Piccadilly Circus, on any moonless night in the spring of 1943, is typical of determination to preserve the normal so far as it can be done without slowing up the war tempo.

On a platform of sandbags on the sidewalk near the entrance to a cinema, the glow from a flashlamp in the blackout spotlights a pink carnation nestling in a spray of green fern. From the shadowy crowd which passes, a British Tommy steps toward the sandbag-counter.

"Two and six, mister," warns a husky voice from the blackness. (The flower sellers have had a hard time. Carrying of flowers by rail was entirely banned during winter months.)

"Whew, that's stiff—it's two days' pay. But I've never yet been home without a posy for the wife," Tommy Atkins murmurs as he counts his silver. A horny, work-worn fist invades the pool of light. The silver and the carnation change hands and a white camellia is moved into the limelight.

Such subdued transactions have replaced the vociferous activities of the prewar "flower girls" of the Circus. The voice from the darkness is there instead of the copious forms of the flower-women, mostly 60 and 70-year-olds, sitting on their stools in the glow of the neon signs which lit up the Circus each evening. The staccato note of their cry, "Luvly vilets, roses, roses, luvly vilets" no longer rings out above the roar of passing traffic. The only time it is heard is in a medley of London sounds, signature tune to BBC radio feature, "In Town Tonight." Over the air the old cry strikes a nostaglic chord in the heart of the Londoner. A few buttonholes pinned to a board on sandbags are all a wartorn land can offer, but they bring back memories of the fragrance of baskets full of blooms fresh from the Cornish countryside.

Queue Up for Papers

Over by the colonnade on the north side of the Circus, outside the Regent Palace hotel, folk wait in a queue at dusk for the papers to come in.

"Piper, piper, evenin' piper," is another familiar note missing from the cacophony of London cries-by-night. The newsboy is away on war service. The elderly newspaper-seller has no need to cry his wares. His supply is so short he often has to send the crowd away empty-handed. Those unable to buy a paper gather round the illuminated blackboard on which the news-seller chalks the headlines—a board which replaces the placards of prewar days.

The one London street cry which has increased in urgency and ferocity in wartime London-after-dark is that of "Taxi! Taxi!" There is great competition for the few autos which have gasoline left to ply in the West End in the late evening. Often, only an escort with the lustiest voice can bring transport to heel. And we have noticed American soldiers are very successful in this respect. We feel it must be the vocal practice they get at their baseball games!

Competition for taxis is specially fierce at the railway stations. There is a torch code between porter and taxi driver. Although the late traveler may try unsuccessfully, sometimes for half an hour, to get himself a taxi, if he enlists the services of a porter, a car glides along as if by magic within a few minutes—and it's all done by dimmed torch flashes.

To Change the Subject:

Adventure in Field of Education ..... ***By Edward Snyder***

This is a story of adventure. No, it is not the usual type that Tommy reads about daring men and ships and buried treasure. And yet, there is a similarity. This story is about an adventurous man, his ship of hope, and the buried treasure of learning which he unearthed.

It all began rather prosaically back in 1933 when a San Francisco broker, Jack Dodson, who had never attended college, enrolled for a course in the Extension Division of the University of California. He was but one of the many who sign up every year. But what he didn't know then was that he was to become unique among the uncounted thousands who had attended the University or studied its mail courses in the almost four-score years of its history.

At any rate, he had made up his mind that he would not be one of these who take a course this year and drop out the next. He was going to work for his degree! Just how long it would take, and when he would get the time to spend the required year of study on the campus he didn't know. But he had set his sails for the distant goal. That was enough. He was swinging out into "deep water" on the sea of learning. He wanted to explore new horizons and touch different shores. And he did.

For nearly a decade he maintained his steady effort, his program often requiring him to attend classes five nights a week, plus hundreds of hours for research and study outside of the classroom. At times the going was rough. Business demands on his time frequently made required study time difficult to arrange. But he kept on. Especially encouraging to him were the many friendly hands that helped him along the way.

The opportunity to spend the required year of study on the campus never came. But a number of professors, impressed with his earnestness and energy, wrote letters—without solicitation—recommending him for a degree, without the work on the campus. The Academic Council of the University considered his case. They found that he had gained more credits than are ordinarily required for graduation, and that his grades were equivalent to those of a Phi Beta Kappa. So, for the first time in 79 years the one-year residence rule was waived so that he might not be deprived of the formal recognition of his excellent work, and in a one-man graduation exercise his diploma was presented to him by Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University.

However, to Mr. Dodson, it is not the degree, but the lessons learned in gaining the degree that have the real value to him. A broader background, a wider vision, a deeper appreciation of so many things—these are the real rewards for his enthusiasm and persistence.

His accomplishment is all the more notable in that he had graduated from high school more than 20 years before the time he began his college work.

Now that his ship has reached port, will he drop anchor and enjoy the memory of his journey? No. With the ambition of a true adventurer this man is anxious to push on into the boundless blue and behold new educational vistas that he will find on the way to his master's degree.

This man is truly exemplifying the motto of his school, "Lifelong Learning."

U. S.-Britain to Canvass Rehousing of Homeless

Migration problems of all races and faiths offer big task for conferees at Bermuda.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Representatives of the United States and of Great Britain are meeting on April 19 in Bermuda for an exploratory conference on the present and future fate of Europe's persecuted minorities. This conference will face two problems: first, ways in which to extend present-day help through neutral channels, and second, postwar rehabilitation.

Three aspects of current European migration demand attention of present and future planners:

1. The resettlement of large numbers of people from the occupied countries, including deportations that have taken place to provide room for German settlers from other parts of Europe.

2. The voluntary and involuntary migration of more than 3,000,000 workers to destinations outside their homelands.

3. The deportation and subsequent destruction of European Jews.

Of these three developments, the last has been the most strikingly inhuman and has drawn attention of the Allied world to Europe's migration problem. The coming Anglo-American conference is a direct outgrowth of this increasing concern.

Intergovernmental Committee

When, in 1938, the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees came into being, the nature of its future work could not be anticipated in detail. Now, however, this committee is to be the instrument through which all further efforts to solve the problems in this field are to be undertaken.

The magnitude of current European migration was forecast by Hitler himself when he spoke before the Reichstag on Oct. 6, 1939. He announced that there would be "a new order of ethnographical conditions, that is to say, a resettlement of nationalities in such a fashion that the process ultimately results in the obtaining of better dividing lines."

After Poland, the Lowlands and the Balkans were overrun by Germany, the outlines of a definite plan began to take shape. Germans from different parts of Europe who were "threatened with de-Germanization" were to replace large parts of the native population of newly conquered areas that had been annexed to Germany.

Poles Leave Wartheland

In order to make room for German settlers—and for soldiers whose return was expected after the war—deportations have been carried out. The largest replacement of an original population took place in Western Poland. Between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 Poles have been moved eastward to make room for between 450,000 and 600,000 Germans.

In moving to the so-called Gouvernement Général, the Poles were forced to leave the newly formed provinces of the Wartheland [West Central Poland], the Gau Danzig-West Prussia [North Western Poland] and other areas in this region.

German settlers from other parts of Poland as well as from the Baltic countries and from Rumania were settled in Polish territory. Settlers from the southwestern German provinces, Baden and Württemberg, as well as a number of repatriated Germans from Italian South Tyrol, are also reported to have settled in Western Poland.

The second-largest depopulation project has been started in the Netherlands, where an organization called the Netherland East Company has been formed with the purpose of settling up to 3,000,000 Netherlanders in Eastern Europe, particularly the Baltic countries [including an extensive settlement in the Vilno region] and newly conquered Russian territory.

So far, this project has been handled on a semi-voluntary basis. With promises of fertile land and great opportunities, Netherlanders are being lured eastward. It has, however, become increasingly clear that the Germans are merely planning to use Dutch labor to colonize war-torn soil in order to prepare it for future German settlers. Here as in Western Poland—where the number of settlers is, so far, only about one third of that of the deported population — Germany plans to provide land and working facilities for its soldiers after the war.

Additional Resettlement

Several other resettlements have taken place on German-controlled territory. Inhabitants of South Tyrol, repatriated under the German-Italian agreement of Dec. 21, 1939, have been settled in Austria, Western Poland, and Southern Yugoslavia.

Between 100,000 and 140,000 French citizens of Alsace and Lorraine, now incorporated into the Reich, were forced to move into the Vichy-controlled zone. About 14,000 Hungarians were repatriated from the Bukovina to Yugoslav regions ceded to Hungary.

From Yugoslavia's Ljubljana district, now Italian-controlled, 16,000 Germans were moved into the Reich; 20,000 Germans left Bosnia, part of the puppet state of Croatia. The number of Greek refugees who managed to escape to different countries in the Near East is 12,000.

The movement of labor from occupied countries into Germany and other regions under German control has, so far, involved over 3,000,000 men and women. A special Labor Commission, headed by Fritz Sauckel, is using every possible means to increase this figure. Foreign laborers are also being rushed to the western and southern coasts of Europe to build defense fortifications.

Fortification of Norawy

Native Norwegians, together with about 40,000 foreign workers, are completing fortifications along the coast of Norway. In the Netherlands, Belgium and France, coastal areas are being evacuated. In the Netherlands, in particular, this is causing grave dislocations.

Estimates of the numbers of Netherlanders removed from the coast run as high as 800,000. According to the Netherlands Goyernment, 280,000 persons have been ordered by the German authorities to leave The Hague. Towns and villages are being demolished to make room for fortifications. All former members of the Belgian army have been deported to the interior of the country.

Meanwhile, Commissioner Sauckel, after a visit to Paris, is trying to add from 100,000 to 150,000 more to the 200,000 French workers already forming part of the Reich's labor supply. It is said that of these 50,000 are to be rushed to Sicily, the remainder to be employed on fortifications along the French Mediterranean coast.

Through deportation, and forced as well as voluntary enlistments, the number of foreign workers employed by the Germans has now risen to 1,000,000 Poles, over 300,000 Belgians, 300,000 to 400,000 Czechs and between 150,000 and 300,000 Yugoslavs.

Russians Conscripted

The number of Russian laborers from newly conquered territory has been estimated as between 700,000 and 1,000,000. Workers have also been conscripted or volunteered from all the Scandinavian countries, from Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, the Baltic states, Sweden, Switzerland, and Spain.

The deportation of Jews which, until a short time ago, was limited to Eastern and Central Europe, now also affects Jewish residents of Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium and France. It is reported that 5,000 Norwegian Jews are working in mines near Katowice in Upper Silesia.

As was the case with Polish, German, Austria, Czechoslovak and Eastern European Jews before, Dutch Jews are now being deported to "somewhere in the East." All over France, the Germans are rounding up the Jewish population, regardless of age; as many as 3,000 in one such transport left late in February for "extermination centers" in Poland and Occupied Russia.

It appears at the moment as if help, such as is going to be discussed at the Bermuda Conference, can be applied best through neutral countries and regions not directly administered by the Germans.

Adherence to Quotas

Early this year, the British Government and the Government of Palestine agreed to admit 4,000 refugee children from Bulgaria, accompanied by 500 adults. A total of 500 children is about to arrive in the Near East from Rumania and Hungary. These measures are being taken within the framework of existing immigration regulations.

Any steps to be undertaken as a result of the Bermuda Conference are also to be strictly in adherence to present laws and quotas. Since 1933, the United States has admitted 250,000, Great Britain a little over 55,000 émigrés.

There can be no doubt that the Latin-American Republics, havens for approximately 125,000 refugees, the neutral nations and the governments in exile will observe the progress and results of the Bermuda Conference with great interest.

The Bermuda Conference is to cover the refugee problem as it concerns persons of various races and faiths. The removal of émigrés to temporary asylums in neutral countries and their support there, possible guaranties by governments in exile as to their future repatriation and questions of funds and shipping will be discussed.

The Conference will be a first step toward a solution of the manifold migration problems that have come up during the present war and the solution of which will mean a valuable contribution toward postwar planning and a lasting peace.

Wide World; Photopress, Zurich

Bermuda Conference Faces Problems of World Refugees

1. One of the long columns of Polish refugees that jammed all roads leading eastward out of Poland during the last days of the blitzkrieg. What has become of them all? When and how will they get back to the homeland? Refugees passing through the town of Eger in Sudetenland. 3. Chinese residents of Tientsin fleeing in every type of vehicle obtainable under hail of Japanese bombs. 4. A couple of junior Belgian refugees waiting wistfully for the next move in their flight. 5. A lorry full of women and children, refugees from Catalonia, during the Spanish Civil War, pictured upon their arrival at a French camp near Perpignan.

Nazis Say Berlin Is Free of Jews

STOCKHOLM, April 17 (AP)—The Nazis now are boasting that Berlin is "Judenfrei" [Free of Jews], reliable reports from Germany say.

The final purge was reported to have followed the recent heavy RAF raids when the Jews whose homes escaped damage were immediately ousted to make room for bombed-out Germans.

These reports said Nazi formations also seized Jews walking on the streets, hurried them off to three concentration centers in or near Berlin, and later transported them eastward to unknown destinations.

Until the last roundup, it had been estimated that between 25,000 and 30,000 Jews still were living in the capital.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott L pf 4	↑ 20	111¼	111¼	111¼	
Acme Steel (3)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ¾
Adams Exp (.45e)	16	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
Addressograph (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Air Reduction (1a)	4	42½	42¾	42½	— ½
Alaska Juneau	27	6	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	4	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	12	17	16½	17	+ ⅞
Allegheny pf $30 ww	61	17¼	16¼	17½	+1⅜
Allegheny pr pf	2	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
Allies Lab-Sti .35e	2	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	
Allied&West (6)	↑ 70	73	72	73	+1
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	155	154¾	154¾	— ¾
Allied Mills (1e)	12	23	22	23	+ ¾
Allied Strs (.50g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g	2	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ⅜
Alpha P Cem (1¼g)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
Amal Leath	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Amal Leath pf 1½h	1	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ¼
Amerada Pet (2)	7	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	+ ¼
Am Airlines (1¼ge)	2	63	62	63	+1
Am Bank Note ½g	3	15⅛	15½	15⅜	+ ¾
Am Beach (1½e)	11	8½	8½	8½	
Am Cable & Rad	16	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	4	80½	80¼	80½	+ ¼
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	6	33¾	33¼	33½	+ ¼
Am Ch&Cable ½pe	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Am Chicle 4a	↑ 40	105¾	105½	105⅝	+1½
Am Distill	4	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ¾
Am Export (4⅙g)	1	27	27	27	
Am & For Power	4	4½	4¾	4½	+ ⅛
Am&FP $7pf ⅞xh	1	69¼	69	69	—1¼
Am & F P 2 pf	22	16½	15¾	16	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Am Home P (2.40)	1	61¾	61½	61½	— ⅛
Am Hide&Leather	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am Ice	5	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	16	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 1¾dx	1	101¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Am News 1.80	↑ 20	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P & L $6 pf	3	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	5	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
Am Rad&St S .15g	6	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .20g	8	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	↑ 50	64⅜	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
Am Safety Raz ⅛g	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bl 1g	↑ 10	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	2	44⅛	44	44⅛	+ ⅞
Am Sm & R pf 7	↑ 60	150½	150	150½	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs 1½e	1	25	24¾	25	
Am Stove (.60g)	3	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Am Tel&Tel (9)	5	143¼	143¼	143½	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	3	54	53¾	54	+ ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	↑ 100	138½	137¾	137¾	— ¾
Am Type Fdrs ½g	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	4	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ⅜
Am Water Works	32	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Am Wat W 1pf (6)	1	72	72	72	+2
Am Woolen	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop ½pg	19	29⅛	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
Anac W&C ¼g	↑ 50	27¼	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
Anchor Hock .15g	1	19	19	19	
Anch H Gl pf 5	↑ 50	113	113	113	
Armour Illinois	14	5⅛	5	5	
Armstrong Ck ¼g	3	35	34¾	35	
Assd Dry Gds ½pg	1	10	10	10	
Atch T&SF (3g)	17	54⅝	52⅞	54⅝	+ ⅞
Atch T&SF pf (5)	2	78½	78½	78½	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line 2e	5	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
Atl G&W In pf 5e	1	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	+ ½
Atl Refining (.15e)	6	22½	22½	22½	
Atl Refin pf 4	↑ 50	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ¼
Atlas Corp (¼g)	3	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
Atlas Powd ¾g	↑ 90	61¾	61½	61¾	+1
Austin Nichols	6	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Aust Nich pr A	↑ 60	49	48¾	49	
Aviation Corp .10g	*12	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Baldwin Loco ct (1a)	7	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	1	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Barber Asphalt	20	19½	18¾	19⅛	+ ¾
Barker pf 2¾h	↑ 120	37	36¾	37	—1
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	11	17⅛	17	17	
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	1	18¼	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
Bavus Cigar (1½g)	4	26½	26	26½	+ ½
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	29	29	29	
Beld-Hem (.80)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (2e)	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat (¾eg)	4	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30g	4	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	5	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
Best & Co (1.60a)	1	30	30	30	+ ½
Beth Steel (3½g)	7	64	63¾	64	+ ½
Beth Steel pf (7)	6	116¼	116	116	
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	3	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	1	53	53	53	— ¼
Bond Stores(1.60)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Borden Co (.30g)	2	25⅞	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	31	30⅞	31	— ¼
Boston & Maine	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Bridgeport Br ¼a	7	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	4	25	24⅞	25	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ⅛g	5	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Budd Mfg pf	↑ 40	101	101½	101½	+ ½
Budd Wheel (1e)	7	9⅜	9½	9½	+ ¼
Bullard Co (½g)	3	26¼	26	26	— ½
Burling Mills .35e	7	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ½
Burr Addg M (.60)	4	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
Bush T B pf 3¾h	↑ 10	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ½
Butler Bros .30g	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Butte C&Z (1¼e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Byron Jackson ½pg	1	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
Calif Pack 1½	10	25	25	25	
Calumet&Hec ¼e	3	8¾	8¼	8¾	
Can Dr G A (.60)	1	20	20	20	
Can Pacific	20	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
Case (J I) Co (7e)	1	110	110	110	— ½
Caterpil Tract (2)	2	46	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
Celanese Corp ½e	6	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
Celanese pr pf ♪	↑ 80	123¼	123	123	+ ¼
Celotex Corp (½g)	3	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre ½g	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Cent Fory (.10g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Cent RR N ♪	5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Cent Viol Sug 21½e	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	38½	38½	38½	— ⅜
Cert-teed 6%pf	↑ 90	58¼	58	58	— ¼
Chain Belt (¼eg)	1	19	19	19	
Ches & Ohio (3)	32	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ¾
Ches & O of (4)	1	98½	98½	98½	
Chi & E Ill	4	8¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A .50g	2	14½	14	14¼	+ ⅜
Chi Great West	1	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 4½h	1	16	16	16	
Chi Mail Order ½e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	5	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	— ½
Chi Rk Is & Pac	3	1	1	1	
Chi R I 6%pf	3	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Chi R I 7%pf	4	1½	1⅜	1½	
Childs Co	3	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp ¾eg	3	72¼	71¾	72¼	+ ¼
City Ice&F (1.20)	3	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Clev Gr Bronze ½pe	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
Clev E Ill pf 4½g	↑ 20	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ¾
Climax Mol 1.20e	1	45	45	45	— ¾
Clett Peabody ½be	9	35	35	35	
Colgate-Palm-P ½g	5	19¾	19	19¼	+ ⅛
Colg-P pf 4½g	↑ 120	106½	106¼	106½	
Collins & Aik	1	21¼	22¼	22¼	
Colum Carbon (4)	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	—1¼
Col & South ♪	20	11	11	11	
Colum Br A (.30g)	1	20	20	20	+ ⅜
Colum G & El	15	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6%pf 6	3	59¼	59½	60¼	— ⅛
Colum Pict (½ge)	2	16¼	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Com Credit (3)	2	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
Comm Cred pf 4½	2	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ¾
Comm Invest Tr (3)	3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
Comm Solvents .60e	17	14⅞	14	14	
Com with & South	17	1⅛	⅝	1⅛	
Conde & Sou pf	6	53¾	52½	53¾	+ ⅜
Con'with Ed .70g	7	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Consol Cigar 1½ge	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Con C pr pf 5½g	↑ 30	100¾	100¼	100¾	+ ⅜
Consol Cig pf 7	↑ 1	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
Cons Copper.m .45e	7	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
Cons Edison (1.60)	9	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	95¾	95¾	95¾	
Cons Fibre 1 pf 1½d	2	14	14	14	— ¼
Consol Oil (½g)	19	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
Con Vultee (1½g)	13	19½	19¼	19½	
Cons Vultee pf 1¼h	1	26	25¾	24¾	— ⅜
Consolidation Coal	19	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
Consolidation Cl pf	2	65	64	65	+3
Consum Pwr 4½ ♪	40	95¾	95¾	95¾	+1
Container Corp ½pg	5	20¾	20½	20½	
Cont Baking ½pe	16	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Cont Bak pf (8)	1	124¼	122¼	124¼	+ ¾
Cont Can (1¼g)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	
Cont Diam Fib ¼ge	6	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
Cont Motors (.15g)	26	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	8	34	33⅞	34	
Cont Steel (1½g)	1	24	24	24	—1
Cooperweld Stl .80	4	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous days' sales 902,949
1943 volume to date 102,853,020
1942 volume to date 33,458,239

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Corn Exch 2.40	↑ 10	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
Corn Products 2.60	2	56½	56⅜	56⅜	+ ⅛
Coty Inc (¼Aa)	2	4½	4½	4½	
Coty International	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1a)	24	18¾	18½	18¾	
Crane cv pf 5	↑ 120	104	103½	103½	— ½
Crown C&S ½g	2	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
Crown Zellerb (1)	12	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	↑ 20	91	91	91	+ ½
Crucible Steel (2a)	1	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ½
Cuba RR pf	↑ 40	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Cub-Am Sug (¾a)	12	9½	9½	9½	
Cudahy Pack	2	18	18	18	
Curtis Publishing	251	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+ ¾
Curtis Pub pf	↑ 250	75¼	74¼	75	+ ½
Curtis P pr pf 4½h	12	35½	33½	35	+1½
Curtiss-Wright 1e	5	9	8⅞	9	
Curtiss-Wr A ½pg	3	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ¼eg	4	20	20	20	— ⅛
Davies Ch .60e	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Decca Records (1)	9	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	2	34⅜	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
Del pw & L 1.40	9	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	
Del & Hudson	4	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	28	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed (.60g)	23	18	18	18	
Diam Match pf 1¾	1	39	39	39	+ ½
Diamond Alkali 1¼g	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S (¼2.22)	3	30¼	30	30¼	+ ½
Dist Corp-S pf (5)	1	90	90	90	+1¾
Dixie-Vo-A 2½g	↑ 10	39½	39½	39½	
Dashler Die C ¾eg	2	24½	24½	24½	
Dome Mines h.80g	7	21½	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Douglas Aire (5e)	5	69	68½	68½	— ½
Dow Chem (3)	2	142½	142½	142½	
Dresser Mfg (1¾e)	3	26½	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Dunhill Internat	18	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (1g)	2	142	141½	141½	— ¾
Duq Light 1pf 5	↑ 40	119½	119½	119½	
Eastern Air Lines	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
Eastern Roll Mill	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak (5)	3	161	160½	160½	
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅜
El & Mus Ind .06g	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½ag	10	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	7	13	13	13	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	1	3½	3½	3½	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	3	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅜
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	11	51¾	51	51½	+1
El Storage Bat (2)	4	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	19	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ¼
Eng P S 5 pf 5	↑ 14	76¾	76	76¾	+1¾
EngPSS5½pf/5½pf	80	78¼	78	78¼	+1
Eng PS2$6 pf 6	↑ 10	82	82	82	— ½
Equit Office Bldg	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Erie Railroad (1e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
Erie Railroad ct 1e	33	13½	13	13¾	+ ⅛
Erie Rail pf A (5)	5	49	48¾	49	+ ¾
Eureka V Cl ⅓g	5	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Evans Products	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
Fairbanks Mor (1)	5	38¼	38	38¼	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	1	27	27	27	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	19¾	19¾	19⅜	— ⅜
Fed D St pf 4½	↑ 20	90	90	90	
Firestone T&R ¾eg	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
First Nat Strs 2½g	3	35½	36	36	+ ⅛
Flintkote (¼ag)	6	18⅛	18¼	18½	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Follans Stl pf	↑ 70	40½	40	40	+ ½
Food Mach .35e	1	47	47	47	
Fost W & pf 1¼g	↑ 20	19	19	19	
Francisco Sugar	1	7½	7½	7½	
Froedtert T pf 5	↑ 20	35	35	35	
Fruehauf T pf 5	↑ 20	58⅞	58⅝	58⅞	
Gabriel Co .10g	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Gair (Robt) (¼ae)	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gaylord Cont ⅓pe	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Gamewell ½pg	↑ 10	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Gar Wood Ind ¼ae	9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2a)	2	41	41	41	
Gen Baking .30g	9	8¼	8	8	
Gen Bronze	7	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	2	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
GenCabiepf3½pk	↑ 130	86	85½	86	+ ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	24	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
Gen Foods (.80g)	1	37¾	37¼	37¾	— ¼
Gen G&E A	8	2	2	2	
Gen Mills 5pf 5	↑ 10	133	133	133	
Gen Motors ½ag	19	49¼	48¾	49¼	+ ⅜
Gen Out Adv A 3e	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
Gen Prec Eq (¼ag)	2	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ¼
Gen Print Ink .10g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Gen Real & Util	2	1	1	1	
Gen Real & Util pf	1	35	35	35	
Gen Refract (.30g)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
Gen S C pf 3k	↑ 30	76	74¾	76	+1
Gen Tel (1.60)	2	21¾	21	21¾	
Gen Tire&Rub ¼g	3	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
Gillette S R .45e	1	7½	7¼	7¼	
Gimbel Bros	3	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	71½	71½	71½	— ½
Glidden cv pf 2¼	1	47	47	47	+1
Goebel Brew (.20)	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Goodrich(BF) ¾ag	7	38½	38¼	38⅜	+ ¼
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	7	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R ½g	4	34⅜	34	34	
Goodyear T&R pf 5	3	95¾	95½	95½	
Goth Hosiery 1¼ag	7	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
Graham-Paige Mot	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Granby C Min .60	4	6	6	6	
Grand Union	2	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	29	29	28¾	29	+ ¾
Gt West Sug (1g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Green (H L) 2a	3	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp (1)	31	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
Grum Air En 1½e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
Guantan Sugar	6	3¾	3½	3¾	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	↑ 20	124¾	124	124	— ¾
Gulf Mob & Ohio	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
Hall Printing (1)	3	16	15½	16	+ ¼
Hamil Watch .40g	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker ¼ag	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	12	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Hazel-At Gl (5)	↑ 10	99½	99½	99½	
Hercles Motor (1)	3	15	15	15	
Herc Pow pf 6	↑ 30	132	132	132	
Hollander A (½pg)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
Holly Sugar (1)	2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	26	37½	36⅝	37	—1½
Hod-Hersh A 2½g	1	37	37	37	
Houd-Hersh B ¼ag	3	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
Household Fin (4)	1	50	50	50	
Houston Oil	20	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	
Hudson & Man	1	2	2	2	
Hudson Bay (h2)	15	26½	26½	26½	
Hudson Mot	6	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Hupp Motor	10	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
Illinois Central	6	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Ill Cent LL (4)	↑ 50	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
Inger-Rand 1½ag	1	99	99	99	—1
Inger-Rand pf 6	↑ 10	158½	158½	158½	— ½
Inland Steel (1g)	2	68¾	68½	68¾	+ ⅛
Inspir Con Cop ¼g	5	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Insuransh ct (.20)	50	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Interlake Iron ⅓e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	3	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	— ¼
Int Harv pf (7)	↑ 10	169⅞	169½	169⅞	
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Int Mer Marine	5	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
Int Min & Ch ⅓e	4	17	17	17	— ⅛
Int Mining	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	12	35⅞	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
Int Paper	14	11½	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf (5)	4	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	6	6¾	6	6¾	+ ½
Int Salt. (¾g)	2	44	44	44	+ ½
Int Shoe (1.80)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
Int Tel & Tel	128	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Int T & T for ct	4	11¼	11	11¼	
Inter Dep Strs ½pg	8	13¾	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜
Island Cr Coal (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
Jewel Tea (1.60)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
Jones & L Stl (1g)	39	24¾	24	24½	+ ¼
Joy Mfg (.20g)	2	12	12	12	
Kalamz Stove (.60)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Kan City South	17	9¼	9½	9¾	+ ½
Kan City Sou pf 2e	4	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Kelsey-H Whl 1½	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Kelsey-Hay B ¾ag	5	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop ½pg	19	32⅞	32¼	32⅞	+ ½
Kimberly-Clark (1)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Kinney (GR) Co	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Kinney$5pf1¼xh	↑ 10	40	40	40	+ ¼
Kress (S H) 1.60	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	48.2	Prev day	48.4
Month ago	45.8	Year ago	32.8
1943 high	49.8	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Kroger Groc (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Lackwan Gas	↑ 20	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
Laclede Gas pf	↑ 30	62¼	61¾	61¾	—
Lambert Co (1½)	8	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Lane Bryant (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
Lehigh Val Coal	143	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛
Lehigh V Coal pf	95	17½	16½	17¼	+ ⅞
Leh Val RR	3	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Lehman Corp (1)	2	29	29	29	— ⅛
Lehn & Fink .35g	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass½g	8	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
Libby McN&L .45g	31	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Liggett&Myers (3)	2	68½	68½	68½	
Lockheed Aire ¼g	4	22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Lorw's Inc (2)	3	54⅜	54¼	54⅜	+ ⅛
Long-Bell Lbr A	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Loose-W Biscuit 1	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Lorillard (P) ¼g	4	19½

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Proposed World Bank Viewed As Reviving Cycle of Debt

Second of two articles on international currency stabilization. In a field so full of controversy as that of money, its control and its relationship to foreign trade, financial writers often differ widely. Mr. Fleming's views are here presented as a contribution to that wide-open discussion which was invited in the announcements of these plans.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In the previous article it was pointed out that the big international "stabilization fund" or "cleaning union" proposed by Washington and London would merely amount to a huge international bank. This bank would have the power of extending virtually unlimited credits to debtor countries, and so possibly entailing its own ultimate default on the debts owed by it in turn to the normally creditor countries, particularly the United States.

It would do this in a decorous fashion which, behind the technicalities and legerdemain of central deposit-banking, could disguise the unsound and unbalanced condition of international credit for some time, only to reveal it dramatically at some future date when debtors could no longer put off the day of overt default. The denouement then would be similar to the course of defaults which began with failure of the Austrian Credit Anstalt in 1930 and ended with suspension of gold payments by the Bank of France in 1936.

But the upshot would probably be the discovery that the United States was holding the bag and would have to accept heavy defaults, just as did the British investors of a century ago whose "prudent investments" in American mortgage banks in pioneer states turned sour when the pioneer wild-cat and saddle-bag banks of those states collapsed in 1837 and subsequent years.

May Help Temporarily

There is, of course, one thing to be said for the proposals, namely that if the American Congress permitted the United States to take part in such a bank, it would steady the relations of international currencies during the troublous months immediately after the defeat of the Germans. Such stabilization would be highly desirable. The new International Bank could, by means of its book-credits, accomplish this for a time.

But it would do so only by borrowing trouble from future years. There is no reason to suppose that, without far more fundamental changes in international trade relations than the current proposals even pretend to make, there would be any major change in the now almost classical line-up of creditor- and debtor-countries; and so, in the end, the thing would collapse. In fact this scheme of international self-levitation, by which for a time debtor countries would appear to lift themselves credit wise by their boot-straps, would probably have the ultimate consequence of causing bitter resentment and political feeling in the creditor countries, particularly in the United States, and so of encouraging isolationism.

The real problem in international credit relations is trade unbalance—the fact that for long periods certain countries have been habitual creditors and others have been habitual debtors. In the last 25 years, for instance, the United States has been the world's outstanding creditor, as Britain was in the nineteenth century.

Reviving Cycle of Debt

Under banker guidance this problem has been handled in the last generation in the following ways. First, America's credit in World War I was converted into the war debts. Then the United States' trade credits in the 1920's were consolidated into long-term loans to countries like Germany. Then in the early 1930's the United States trade and war credits were disposed of by debtor-country defaults.

Then in the late 1930's they were taken care of by the United States' acceptance of the world's gold at $35.00 an ounce to a total of about 15,000 tons, now buried in Kentucky. Then United States' credits were taken care of by Lend-Lease—the first abandonment of the dollar sign and acceptance of the fact that there may be no cash repayment. The unitas-bancor plan would reinstate the dollar sign and conceibably revive the cycle of debt, postponement, and default.

A franker policy than unitas-bancor, therefore, would be to continue lease-led or something similar into the postwar period. It could do everything in the way of stabilization that bancor-unitas could do, as it is, in fact, doing during the war. And it would not accumulate ultimate cash disappointments, American disillusionments and isolationism, and debtor-country resentments toward "Uncle Shylock."

A still better policy, however, would seem to lie along the lines of the British White Paper's opening statement (1-A, C). It says:

"We need an instrument of international currency having general acceptability between nations . . . that is to say, an instrument of currency used by each nation in its transactions with other nations . . . which is neither determined in an unpredictable and irrelevant manner as, for example, by the technical progress of the gold industry, nor subject to large variations depending on the gold reserve policies of individual countries. . . ."

Favors Standard Commodity

The thing which would best answer this requirement would be the standard commodity, whatever it may be, likely to have the most use in international trade, i.e. "having general acceptability between nations" (not simply between bankers). International agreement to base national currencies on such a commodity might solve the problem of habitual creditor-debtor relations, because all debtor countries would then have a means of actually working out their debts, while creditor countries would actually benefit, credit-wise and domestically, by having the standard commodity shipped to them, to become available as reserve for more credit expansions rather than merely to crowd into their domestic markets.

Such an idea would have little hope of discussion, however, among bankers, due to their general conservatism about the present and hopefulness about the future. But something roughly akin to it seems on the cards anyway. It appears likely that, as during the war, the post-war economy will be based on maintaining some roughly fixed value in staples for most major currencies, and then expansion of domestic credit to the psychological and political limits determined by such fixed value.

This means that the major industrial countries, including the United States, will probably continue their present economy of "not enough" rather than reverting to the pre-war economy of "too much of everything," which operated by the gold standard or no standard of value at all. This in turn means that creditor as well as debtor countries will be glad to have nearly all the imports they can get hold of, and the post-war trade problem will be to get materials rather than to find markets.

This would probably solve most of the problems envisaged by the unitas-bancor people, including the problem of how to ram imports from debtor countries through the borders of hitherto reluctant creditor countries

In fact the standard old-line worries are likely to be reversed. Instead of a problem of "competitive devaluation" of currencies, the problem is likely to be one of competitive upward valuation. The Ruritanians and Belgravians who want to import all the reconstruction goods they can will be able to do so more easily if their currency is worth 20 cents a unit than if it will command only 10 cents' worth of imports. They will probably not worry so much about getting exports out as about getting imports in.

(Concluded)

C. & O. Awards $5,200,000 Issue

CLEVELAND, April 15 (AP)—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway has awarded, subject to Interstate Commerce Commission approval, a $5,200,000 issue of 1943 serial equipment trust certificates to Halsey, Stuart & Co. of Chicago and six associates, including Otis & Co., of Cleveland.

The successful bidders offered 99.26 at an interest cost to the company of approximately 1.90 per cent, C. & O. said. The certificates will be dated next May 1 and mature in 10 equal installments of $520,000 each.

Proceeds will be used to finance in part the purchase of 2,380 new, standard-gauge, 50-ton composite type hopper cars being built at a cost of about $6,577,000, the company reported.

Other bidders included Salomon Bros. & Hutzler of New York and two associates, and Harris, Hall & Co., Inc., of New York and nine associates.

Engineering Awards Below Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards this week held about even with the preceding period but were lower than a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

The total for the week of $93,573,000 compared with $93,841,000 in the week preceding and $148,577,000 last year.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	April 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15

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Elected

Walter E. Poor

Elected President of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., succeeding B. G. Erskine, who has become chairman of the board. Mr. Poor formerly was executive vice-president of the company.

Pressure Cookers Rationed: Fencing Removed From List

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has placed pressure cookers on the rationed list of farm machinery and related supplies.

Fencing, as was promised several days ago, and peanut pickers were taken off the list. Quota controls on ration distribution of milking machines, grain and forage blowers and portable and stationary elevators were removed.

The department said 150,000 pressure cookers would be manufactured this year. They will be rationed through county farm rationing committees and by subcommittees established for urban areas by department war boards.

In rationing the cookers, the committees will take into account, the department said, the ability of applicants to preserve maximum amounts on nonacid vegetables and meats. Community pools and organizations composed of several families who agree to use a cooker jointly will have a better chance to obtain one, the department said, than individual families.

Peanut pickers, instead of being rationed, will be distributed by peanut growers' associations in cooperation with the department.

Manufacturers of milking machines may make immediate distribution of 90 per cent of their authorized production, but must reserve 10 per cent to meet emergency requirements.

Makers of grain and forage blowers and elevators may distribute 100 per cent of their authorized production since no national reserve of these items was said to be needed.

18 P. C. Drop Shown In Number of New Car, Truck Dealers

DETROIT (AP)—The publication Automotive & Aviation Industries will say in its forthcoming issue that 18 per cent of the nation's new passenger car and truck dealers have gone out of business since automobile rationing went into effect.

The survey says:

"There were 40,537 retail outlets for new cars and trucks in operation on Jan. 1, 1942. This total had declined to 33,250 dealers as of March 1, 1943. . . .

"However, the survival of 33,250 dealers under wartime conditions is remarkable when it is considered that they had to do business under such restrictionns as automobile, gasoline and tire rationing and a severe shortage of mechanics. United States dealers sold only 252,424 new passenger cars in 1942 under rationing. This was less than 7 per cent of 1941 sales, which totaled 3,731,166 new passenger cars. New truck sales in 1942 of 97,128 vehicles were only 15 per cent of the previous year's volume of 640,697 commercial units.

"Repair service and in some cases entry into war production and other activities has accounted for the fact that the vast majority of dealers have remained in business."

Pere Marquette Is Reducing Debt

NEW YORK (AP)—R. J. Bowman, President of the Pere Marquette Railway Co., told stockholders in the annual report that a determined policy of debt reduction was being pursued in order to strengthen the road's financial position.

"Unless the financial strength and credit rating of your railroad can be substantially improved during the next 12 years," he said, "the refunding or payment of some $40,000,000 of first mortgage bonds coming due in 1956 will present a major problem."

Mr. Bowman said about $2,250,000 of those bonds had been purchased by the company at the end of 1942 as a means of reducing debt and added additional amounts had been retired in 1943.

The policy of debt reduction, he said, would be pursued "to the end that the company's credit shall be strengthened, the refinancing of its bonds undertaken and dividend payments resumed in due course."

Steel Plate Makers Urged To Speed Up

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson told steel mills they should not delay the shipbuilding program by "blind, unthinking insistence on unobtainable perfection" in steel plates.

In a telegram which indicated plate production had slowed since the furore over recent testimony concerning faked tests on some shipbuilding plates delivered by one Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. plant earlier this year, Mr. Nelson told the steel manufacturers that the volume of plate production must be maintained "and over-rigid inspection practices could easily defeat that end."

Must Use Judgment

"If, to avoid all appearance of laxity, we stand up so straight that we lean over backward, we shall simply delay the whole shipbuilding effort—with possible ruinous consequences," he said. "It would be quite as bad to be too rigid as to be too lax."

The testimony of faked tests on some steel at Carnegie-Illinois' Irvin Works in Pennsylvania was heard at hearings by the Senate War Investigation Committee, headed by Senator Harry Truman (D) of Missouri. Company officials testified the practice was not known to the "higher management" and promised future adherence to prescribed testing practices. They contended, too, that the plates on which tests were faked were entirely adequate for shipbuilding.

Nelson called it "vitally important" to the war program that inspections and tests of steel plate be applied to meet two essential objectives—that the plates meet the specifications and tolerances set by the procurement agencies, and that the volume of plates produced and shipped be maintained at the highest possible level.

Since the testimony before the Truman committee, Mr. Nelson said, both industrial and government inspectors at every plate mill have been more than usually vigilant. He described this vigilance as "proper" but added he had complete confidence that "there will be no repetition anywhere in the industry of the kind of thing disclosed before the Truman Committee."

Must Not Delay

The Navy, Maritime Commission, War Department and the WPB "fully realize that 100 per cent uniformity in steel is rarely obtainable," Mr. Nelson said, with minor variations frequently to be found in plates "which can be used for ship construction with complete safety, since naval architects' specifications are invariably drawn so as to leave an ample margin above the maximum stresses which are to be expected in actual service."

"It is perfectly possible," he added, "to cut plate production so sharply as to cripple the whole program, simply by insisting on the rejection of plates because of minor variations which do not affect the serviceability of the plate in the slightest.

"Honest, good judgment, is the basic need. By all means let us make sure that the plate sent to the yards will give us ships which deserve the confidence of seamen and the nation itself; but by all means also, let us avoid the danger of delaying the entire program."

American Munitions Output Nearly Twice Production of World

NEW YORK (AP)—Robert R. Nathan, chairman of the War Production Board Planning Committee, said that by the end of 1943 the munitions production of the United States would be "nearly equal to that of the whole rest of the world put together."

Mr. Nathan spoke to the Sales Executives Club of New York. He said:

"The days ahead are not going to be quite so easy for the civilians as they have been in the past year or two. Inconveniences are going to grow in number and intensity. As the casualty lists grow and as consumers are called upon for further sacrifices, it is going to require increased understanding on our part."

The WPB official said that United Nations output of guns, airplanes, ships, tanks, ammunition and other war weapons "is more than double that of the Axis powers today and the margin will continue to increase." But he warned against "a false sense of security and complacency."

Paul Fitzpatrick, vice-president of the American Arbitration Association and honorary chairman, said that Mr. Nathan was going into the Army and the address might be his valedictory.

No Deposit Insurance On War Bond Funds

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has signed into law legislation suspending until six months after the war the requirement of banks to pay deposit insurance assessments on balances resulting from subscriptions for war bonds.

Certain-Teed Meeting Postponed

BALTIMORE (AP)—Lack of a quorum caused postponement of the annual meeting of stockholders of the Certain-Teed Products Corporation until May 18. Of the company's aggregate stock, 42.27 per cent was represented. Fifty per cent is required before a meeting can be held.

Legislatures Irked by Union Abuses Weigh Restrictive Bills

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

It is no secret that there is still a wide gulf between the basic thinking of labor union leaders and employers. Evidence of this is to be found in the impasse now prevailing with respect to the $2-a-day pay rise demanded in the coal mine wage controversy and the 30 per cent wage increase requested by the railroad brotherhoods. Labor's support and industrialists' dislike of the Wagner Act, and the opposing stand taken so often by the labor and employer members of the War Labor Board, are further proof of this divergence.

Of course, there are examples of labor-management co-operation which is productive of harmonious relations, such as the joint committee set up by the Symington Gould Corporation of Rochester, N. Y., to further the war effort. And at the same time, it can be said that the great bulk of American labor is honestly patriotic, willing to rest its case with the vastly larger unorganized public.

Has Friend at Court

It could also be said with truth that the great majority of business men are aware that the highest wages are not incompatible with, but in fact a corollary to the offering of the highest possible quality of goods at the lowest possible price, with a fair return on capital. But, and unfortunately, there must be a but, it cannot be gainsaid that there is the unwise and shortsighted employer and the dictatorial, politically cunning labor leader. Neither the one nor the other has a monopoly on the faults that create dissention.

This much, however, can be said. In a labor government, which this Administration palpably has been for a long time, management or the employer has been on the receiving end, so far as restrictive legislation or hampering rules are concerned, while, labor has had a "friend at court." And in this friendly political atmosphere, the unions have tripled in size in the last decade, becoming naturally, correspondingly more powerful.

Along with increased unionized power, have crept abuses with which the public has become increasingly aware. These abuses are apparent to a very considerable percentage of union members themselves, as indicated in credible polls. Union racketeering, exorbitant initiation fees, dictatorial use of powers by practically self-perpetuating union officials able to discharge members with little real check, indifference to the expressed will of the Government especially with reference to inflation, slowdown and jurisdictional strikes, interference with interstate commerce, all these have alienated the sympathy of a great portion of the public.

Bills Before Legislatures

The impatience that people in general feel over disclosures of organized labor acting contrary to the public interest is manifest in numbers of bills in various state legislatures and in Congress, aimed to limit the powers or scope of unions and to regulate their procedure or policies. One such bill was recently signed into law in Kansas by Gov. Andrew Schoeppel. It requires licensing of labor union agents, financial reports by unions, reports of fees, dues and assessments of members, reports of union officials, salaries, and it prohibits sit-down strikes and jurisdictional disputes.

The foregoing action may be a precurser of similar acts throughout the country in response to growing demand for some legal check on union activities which are believed to hamper the war effort. Such bills have been offered in 18 state legislatures so far this year and bills to regulate the internal affairs of unions have been brought out in 25 states. Considered opinion is that these bills in general are not anti-union. They are concerned with the public interest, and too, are expected in the final analysis to benefit the unions themselves, more particularly those that have failed to "clean house."

There is no disposition among intelligent employers to argue that unions per se are undesirable. It is recognized that they are here to stay, and in general, employers would rather deal with a strong union than with a weak one, because the former is much more likely to be responsible.

Law Unto Themselves

Nevertheless, there is one basic defect in the organization of labor unions which accounts for much of the irresponsibility with which they are charged. The defect is a structure in which the separate local unions are a law unto themselves and brook little or no interference in its affairs by the central or national body. Hence, when a local goes "off on a tangent," it is next to impossible for the central office to discipline it.

There are other unions that have conferred so much power upon their officers that they are virtual dictators. The C. I. O. constitution adopted in May, 1942, gave such power to Philip Murray, for instance, that William M. Leiserson chairman of the National Railway Labor Panel said that it would permit the "building of a machine for controlling the organization contrary to the will of the workers in the industry." Other unions for years have held no conventions to ascertain the opinion of members, and one actually held off election for 39 years until forced by court order to hold one.

Most of the bills put before various legislatures this year aim to bare the financial practices of unions which have been in the main a closed book. These bills would regulate assessments, dues and fees, demand annual registration, call for annual election of officers or agents by secret ballots, ask the filing of membership lists with some state agency, and ban contributions by unions to political campaigns. An effort is also being made in Congress to end "featherbed" rules and collusive agreements between unions and employers; also to bar from union office any alien, felon, Communist, Fascist or Nazi Bund member. Six states have this year adopted some of the above restrictions, and one—Arkansas—passed an anti-violence, anti-picketing law.

Union Opposition

Union opposition to such measures has been relentless for obvious reasons. Business interests fought reform measures consistently, and labor cannot be tarred with any heavier brush. But business, at least intelligent business, now will agree that a great many measures of the present administration have been all to the good and that business and the public are better off for it.

It behooves the foresighted among labor members and labor's friends to see the way the wind is blowing, take heed that overzealous leaders are put in their place, accept with good grace such well-considered reforms as would strengthen labor's position for the long future, and try earnestly to rid labor's ranks of an irresponsible minority.

Labor opposes new legislation because it is afraid that its interpretation by courts will not be to their interest, and also because they think employers will take advantage of new laws to set back the cause of labor. This attitude born of distrust is illustrated by statements made by A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in the April issue of the Railroad Trainman.

He names 10 groups of persons antagonistic to labor, and asserts: "Organized labor is the only real and consistent force in America which can be counted upon to stand up on the domestic and political front for the Four Freedoms." And again: "We are permitted to forget that dozens of blast furnaces were cold last summer not because workers were striking, but because of this treachery of leading industrialists," and further, "One of the reasons why industrialists are required to make so many complicated reports is that there have been so many complicated schemes to defraud the government." Later on Mr. Whitney tries to wash out possible erroneous impression by saying, "I think results will argue that manufacturers by and large are doing their best."

The foregoing is brought out to show that any quick rapproachement between management and labor appears unlikely so long as recriminations of this nature are rampant. Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker's strictures regarding labor are ill-received by union men who feel that it conduces only to division on the home front.

There should be an end to name calling. Labor on the whole is as honest as management, and business men as patriotic as union members. The pot cannot afford to continue to call the kettle black. Let unions admit the need of reform, as business has been forced to do. Unions have labored under an incubus, the worst manifestation of which probably has been irresponsible leadership. It is time for more democracy in the whole labor movement. A step in the right direction would be a higher type of representation.

Jewelry Makers Are Restricted In Use of Metals

WASHINGTON (AP)—Large jewelry manufacturers during the period April 15 through June 30 will be limited to 75 per cent of the amount of gold and palladium used during the same period in 1941, the War Production Board announced. Beginning July 1, the reduction will be 50 per cent.

The order is designed to free plant facilities and workers for war production and is not due to shortages of the two metals, the announcement said.

The order exempts a manufacturer who produced jewelry in 1941 and does not use more than 250 ounces of karat gold or palladium in any three-month period.

These manufacturers, however, must not use more gold or palladium than they did in 1941.

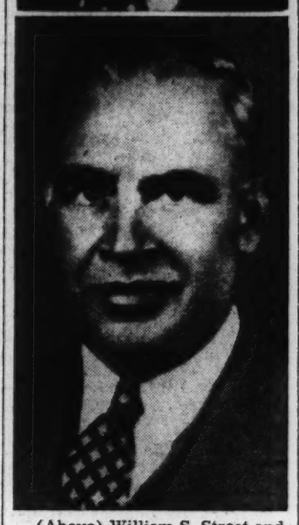
Fruehauf Trailer Shows Jump in Sales; Net Lower

DETROIT (AP)—The Fruehauf Trailer Company announced that its annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1942, will show net sales of commercial and war products totaling $39,093,494, as compared with net sales of $34,276,123 for the year 1941.

Net profits after federal taxes on income will be shown as $1,653,498, compared with $2,019,936 for 1941. Federal taxes on income for 1942 are estimated at $3,852,000 compared with $3,412,987 for 1941. Earnings per common share for 1942 were $3.73 compared with $4.61 for 1941.

The announcement said sales for 1942 include transactions subject to the War Profits Control Act providing for renegotiation and recapture by the Government of any profits found to be excessive.

Take High Posts



(Above) William S. Street and (below) Luther H. Hodges, elected vice-presidents of Marshall Field & Co. Mr. Street is general manager of the company's Chicago and suburban retail stores. Mr. Hodges is general manager of the company's manufacturing division, with headquarters in New York.

Deficit Is Shown In Appraisal Of C. M. Schwab Estate

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Charles M. Schwab, who once turned down an offer of $50,000,000 for a half interest in the Bethlehem Steel Company, actually was broke when he passed on, an estate tax appraisal disclosed.

The appraisal schedules listed assets of $1,389,509, against obligations of $1,727,858, of which $1,670,815 were debts.

Mr. Schwab, whose name and the word "steel" were almost synonymous for decades, started his career as a grocery boy in Braddock, Pa., and climbed up the rungs of the steel industry until his fortune was estimated as high as $450,000,000. During his lifetime he contributed to charitable and educational organizations.

It was luck, Mr. Schwab once told an interviewer, that made him at 39 the man Andrew Carnegie and J. P. Morgan the elder selected as first president of the merger called U. S. Steel. Later, it was reported he turned down an offer of $1,000,000-a-year from Krupp's in Germany, to stay on where he was at $100,000 a year.

The tax appraiser valued at $1,069,888 the securities in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation held by Mr. Schwab. He had organized the corporation when he found he had "too many bosses—and one of them was Wall Street." He was chairman of the board of Bethlehem when he passed on Sept. 18 1939, at the age of 77.

The man who once refused an offer of $5,000,000 for his Riverside Drive home here because his wife was fond of it, passed on, leaving debts of $300,000 due the Bankers Trust Company of New York; $185,000 due the Empire Trust Company of New York and $25,000 due St. Francis College at Loretto, Pa. according to the tax appraisal.

Department Store Sales Rise 28 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that department store sales last week were 28 per cent higher than during the corresponding week a year ago.

In the preceding week such sales were 7 per cent lower than in the similar period in 1942, while in the four weeks ended April 10 they totaled 3 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

All Federal Reserve districts reported sales increases last week. They were:

Boston, 30 per cent; New York, 19; Philadelphia, 29; Cleveland, 23; Richmond, 36; Atlanta, 36; Chicago, 22; St. Louis, 20; Kansas City, 52; Dallas, 76; and San Francisco, 37.

Treasury Increases Bill Offerings by $100,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury increased its weekly bill offerings by $100,000,000 April 15, inviting bids on $900,000,000 of 91-day bills to mature on July 21.

Officials said the offering will provide $200,000,000 in new money, the balance of the funds being used to retire other maturing issues.

President's Dollar Devalue Power Ended

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Legislation authorizing continuation of the $2,000,000,000 currency stabilization fund confronted the House today after a determined bloc of Senate Republicaans with Democratic aid amputated a provision to extend President Roosevelt's power to devaluate the dollar.

Senate passage of the abbreviated measure was preceded by an expressed "understanding" that neither the Treasury nor the Senate Banking Committee would bring up the controversial dollar devaluation proposal at the present session of Congress.

Reportedly pressed to a speedy vote in the interest of the current $13,000,000,000 war bond drive, the bill was snatched out of committee and thrust to the Senate floor yesterday a few hours after Secretary Morgenthau urged retention of the devaluation clause.

Mr. Morgenthau contended that the provision, first granted the President in 1934 and expiring June 30, was needed as a "defensive weapon" to combat any devaluation operation of a foreign nation.

Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio, spearhead of an opposition that included some Democratic committee members, declared that the constitution gave Congress, not the President, the right to regulate money.

He added that no better advertising could be given the current bond sale than to assure purchasers the value of the bonds they buy could not be depreciated by further devaluation of the dollar.

Shortly after passage of the gold reserve act in 1934, M. Roosevelt cut the gold content of the dollar to about 59 cents in terms of the old dollar. Until expiration of this authority June 20. He retains power to decrease the value to 50 cents.

Mr. Morgenthau expressed hope that Senator Taft's remark would not be "misunderstood" and hurt the bond drive. To remove any such misapprehension, authoritative sources on the committee said, it was determined to act upon the measure as quickly as possible.

While Chairman Robert Wagner (D) of New York said he didn't think erasure of the devaluation clause would have "any very important result," other Senators said they agreed with a statement of Senator Maloney (D) of Connecticut that the discontinuance would "have a very good effect on the country."

Commodity Prices Increased Slightly In Week of April 10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.1 per cent during the week ended April 10, according to the United States Department of Labor.

At 103.5 per cent of the 1926 average the all commodity index was 5.5 per cent higher than at this time last year.

Following sharp advances during the preceeding two weeks, average prices of farm products in primary markets declined 0.3 per cent.

Food prices advanced 0.1 per cent during the week. Prices were definitely higher for certain fruits and vegetables.

Commodity grps	(1926=100) Apr. 10 1942	Apr. 3 1943	P C. Changes to Apr. 10 43 from Apr. 3 1943	Apr. 11 1942
All commodities	*103.5	*103.4	+0.1	+ 5.5
Farm products	124.3	124.7	—0.3	+18 8
Foods	107.9	107.8	+0 1	+11.2
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		— 1.2
Textile products	96.9	96.8	+0.1	— 0.2
Fuel & light mtls	81.1	80.8	+0.4	+ 4.1
Metal & products	*103.5	*103.9		
Bldg materials	110.3	110.4	—0.1	—0.2
Chem & allied	100.1	100.1		+ 3.1
Housefurnish'gs	104.2	104.2		— 0.1
Misc commod	91.3	91.2	+0.1	+ 1.8
Raw materials	*112.7	112.8	+0.1	+13.4
Semimnfd atcls	93.0	93.0		+ 0.2
Manufact prods	*100 8	*100.7	+0.1	+ 2.3
Com other than farm products	*99.0	*98.9	+0.1	+ 2.4
Com other than farm and foods	*96.7	96.7		+ 1.2

*Preliminary

Belknap Director Wabash Railroad

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles Belknap, President of the Monsato Chemical Co., has been elected a director of the Wabash Railroad Company.

Mr. Belknap also is board chairman of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and a director of the Boatmen's National Bank of that city.

Calvin P. Bentley, President, general manager and director of the Owosso (Mich.) Manufacturing Co., and Walter F. Rockwell, President of the Timkin-Detroit Axle Co., were elected to the board of the Ann Arbor Railroad Co., Wabash subsidiary.

Fire Losses in March Highest in 11 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Fire losses throughout the country during March totalled approximately $39,214,000 the highest monthly figure in 11 years, W. E. Mallalieu, general manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, announced.

The figure, he said, was estimated from incurred losses reported by member companies, plus allowances for unreported and uninsured losses. He estimated fire losses for the first three months of this year at $100,122,000, as compared with $96,889,000 for the first quarter of 1942.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Bach Passion as Miracle Play

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Styled "A Miracle Play," Bach's "St. Matthew Passion" has come before a New York audience in stage form, the fruit of a collaboration that enlisted the distinguished talents of Leopold Stokowski as musical director, Robert Edmond Jones as scene designer, and George Balanchine as choregrapher—if that term applies, in view of the relative simplicity of the occasional miming that constituted the visual action.

Counting the large chorus of the Collegiate Chorale, the combined orchestra from the Juilliard School, Columbia University and the High School of Music and Art, the soloists and the mimes (about 40 of them), several hundred persons participated. They did so in aid of a worthy cause, the receipts from a crowded house at the Metropolitan going to create a fund for the starving children of the world, to be administered by the American Friends Service Committee.

* * *

Miracle plays, of course, flourished long before the time of Bach, and, although some of the more popular survivors of their kind continued on into his day, there is nothing to show that he ever took a personal interest in them. Certainly, he had nothing of the kind in mind when he composed his Passions, which followed the established lines of a devotional form that various other composers had utilized.

The "St. Matthew," like the "St. John," was intended for church performance, with no apparatus except that required for the realization of the musical score; and it is not to be forgotten that at the first performance in Leipzig on Good Friday in 1729—if the report of Gerber three years later has been rightly construed—members of the congregation began to sing the first chorale from their books, as if they looked upon the performance as a regular service. It was on discovering the contrary, that an elderly widow exclaimed in dismay: "Lord save us! 'tis surely an opera comedy!"

It was well, perhaps, that this was specified as a miracle play "based on" the "St. Matthew Passion," for the music had been cut with a ruthlessness that reduced to about an hour and a quarter the time consumed for the unfoldment of a score which, in its complete form (as subsequently given by Bruno Walter with the Westminster Choir and the Philharmonic-Symphony) requires around three and a quarter hours. Recitatives, airs, choruses, all were slashed, so that what the audience heard was only a little more than half of the whole.

* * *

Compensation for the loss of so much of the music presumably was to be found in the stage pictures, as evolved by Messrs. Jones and Balanchine. The gray-robed chorus framed these, its members being stationed at either side of the single scene—which represented dimly a barren hill in Palestine—and extending from the stage down into the pit, where the soloists were placed so that they were heard but not seen.

Heading the mimes was Lillian Gish, the screen and stage actress, who silently portrayed Mary Magdalene—chiefly a matter of slow movement in entrances and exits. Though his words came forth from the pit in the singing of Glen Darwin, the figure of Jesus was never seen; instead, a shaft of light represented his presence.

Only in the scene of the crowd before Pilate was there a semblance of ballet in the group movements of the mines. As details, the weeping of a red-robed Peter, a vignette of soldiers dividing between them the garments of Jesus at the crucifixion, and the rending of the veil of the temple, which was represented by the billowing down from above of an illuminated diaphanous cloth, were pictorially effective.

* * *

But none of this was other than superficial theatricism; in it was nothing of the profound emotional appeal inherent in the music; what the eye beheld was merely a kind of decoration. Bach's "turba" could scarcely be visualized so prettily. A sky with stars and finally a crescent moon sentimentalized the close.

The musical performance, too, was sentimentalized. Mr. Stokowski achieved remarkable results from his orchestra of young players, but much of the time the sound was that of the Stokowski Bach transcriptions rather than plain Bach. Undoubtedly there were changes in the instrumentation. But beyond that, the reverent was converted into the sensuous in the kind of playing required of the performers.

The soloists, too, were called upon to give to their airs a theatrical expressiveness. Though vocally proficient, they had only a limited success in projecting their English words so that the text could be understood, and there were many slurred intervals that could scarcely be reconciled with good Bach style. Lucius Metz was the tenor narrator; Eleanor Steber sang the soprano airs, Jennie Tourel the contralto's, and Gerhard Pechner the bass or baritone parts of the High Priest, Pilate, Judas and Peter.

PAINTINGS
and
WATERCOLORS
by
SAM CHARLES
April 12 thru April 24 at
Doll & Richards
140 Newbury Street, Boston

Free French Music

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Everybody remembers the German baroness who, taken down to dinner by Wilde, "insisted on discussing music as if it were actually written in the German language." "Now," commented Wilde, "whatever music sounds like, I am glad to say that it does not sound in the smallest degree like German."

A year or two after the last war we heard the father of the International Society for Contemporary Music, Prof. Edward J. Dent, complaining that if one spent a few weeks in Germany all music began to sound alike—even when the hotel band played ragtime it was ragtime translated into German. Germans, he said, make all music sound as if it were German in origin; that is the only way in which they can conceive it to be music at all; for them all German music is good, and all good music German.

Professor Dent, whose aim was to make the I. S. C. M. a kind of musical League of Nations, found the Germans "curiously dense of mind to music from outside;" "they can only understand in foreign music those qualities which it has in common with their own."

* * *

Cynics will, of course, say that is why certain English composers were first recognized in Germany; they spoke German music with an attractive foreign accent. As Vaughan Williams points out, what we call the classical idiom is the Teutonic idiom, and it is just as narrowly national as that of Grieg or Moussorgsky.

Every national idiom has its characteristic tang and aftertaste. To the discriminating the differences are as unequivocally national as were, say the olfactory welcome of prewar Berlin, Paris, or Rome restaurants. The nose left no culinary doubt as to which capital its follower was in. For all this admiration of the great German classics, toward the end of the nineteenth century many musicians began to tire of the all-pervading odor of the Teutonic idiom.

The revolt began in Paris. As one critic put it, during the period which extends from César Franck to Claude Debussy almost a complete page of musical history inscribed itself in France. Dukas, the composer of "L'Apprenti-Sorcier," wrote: "Franck's language is strictly individual, of an accent and quality hitherto unused and recognizable among all other idioms. No musician would hesitate as to the authorship of one of his phrases, even if it were unknown to him." This was even more true of Debussy, who "tried to become French again." The French, he said, forget "too easily the qualities of clearness and elegance peculiar to them and allow themselves to be influenced by the tedious and ponderous Teuton."

* * *

Clearness and elegance as opposed to the "tedious and ponderous," were the distinguishing qualities of two recent programs given under the auspices of the French National Committee. There could have been no more refreshing change from the never-ending procession of German classics—familiar as our own faces—which like a stage army passes through London concert halls. It was music translated into French instead of German.

"Ne quid nimis" (Nothing superfluous)—The "Nothing in excess" of the Greeks—was the aesthetic axiom of Fauré, Debussy and Ravel, and their great classical masters Couperin (who exercised no small influence over John Sebastian Bach) and Rameau—to Debussy "the true Frenchman, the pure musician," the possessor of "prodigious inventive powers." For a couple of afternoons Wigmore Hall became a bit of the old France, the France of the painter, poet, and musician. Somebody remarked the other day that since its fall the art of the world has become provincial.

The programs included pieces for clavecin: Rameau's "La Victoire," "Sarabande," "Menuet," and "La Poule," with Couperin's delightfully named "La fleurie ou la tendre Nanette," "Le Carillon de Cithère," and "Le Tic-Toc-Choc, or les Maillotins"; Debussy's "Dances," for harp and string quintet; his "Images" for piano, the "Trois Chansons de Charles d'Orléans" for four mixed voices without accompaniment, and three of the Baudelaire settings. Ravel was represented by three songs for unaccompanied mixed choir, and his piano suite, "Le Tombeau de Couperin." Other items included André Caplet's "Conte Fantastique," after Poe's "Le Masque de la Mort Rouge," for harps and string quintet.

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It was said of the deeply religious César Franck that the discovery of one beautiful harmony was enough to keep him happy for a whole day. Here was true aesthetic pleasure, the pleasure that these French works provide in abundance.

The listener who looks at the art of music through thick German spectacles and tries to read into it philosophical profundities and demand from it things which are better expressed through other mediums, is inclined to become insensitive to the very qualities of sound itself—witness its maltreatment by so many Germanic composers, instrumentalists and singers in the past.

What of the literary and romantic Berlioz? The qualities of this genius most admired by his foreign audiences were—and perhaps still are—those most criticized by his fastidious fellow countrymen. Even genius cannot always exact the right kind of admiration. Debussy praised Berlioz for the freedom of his creative genius, but held that "he is not a musician at all. He creates the illusion of music by means borrowed from literature and painting. Besides, there is, as far as I can see, little that is French in him."

These French programs belong to yesterday or the day before yesterday, but the pleasure they bring is ever new. Here, surprising as it may seem to certain listeners saturated with the Teutonic idiom, is music actually made to delight.

The best compliment one can pay its interpreters is to say that one forgot them in the works. Happily, nationalism in music and politics are poles apart. One is largely unconscious; the other—anything but that—has landed us in the present mess. It is going to be very interesting when the International Society for Contemporary Music begins to function again.

Marcus Blechman

Charles Weidman

Doris Humphrey

No Margin to Imagination

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

It takes some readjustment to step from the glitter of big-time ballet at the Metropolitan Opera House to the subdued atmosphere of the little Humphrey-Weidman Studio Theater on West Sixteenth Street. But once the performance begins equalization sets in. A new bigness is found, a bigness without borders, for it pertains to imagination. In place of glitter is the luminescence of creative entertainment.

On the evening of April 3 the magnificent José Limón gave the last of a series of six concerts there, while the prospect of his induction into the Army loomed only a few days ahead. He appeared in two works of his own choregraphy and two by Doris Humphrey, who directed the entire program. The music used was all by modern American composers.

Mr. Limón's solo suite, "Danzas Mexicanas," was originally composed in 1939, with music by Lionel Nowak, then musical director for the Humphrey-Weidman company. It had grown with the dancer and came through in full munificence that Saturday night. The Mexican-born artist knew whereof he danced and how to dance it.

In five portraits of types who have helped make Mexican history, he sketched in the invisible background of that history just sufficiently to give the spectator a springboard for his own evocations. Imperious was the Conquistador, haughty and arrogant the Caballero. But it was in the primitive Indian, the Peon, and the Revolutionist that Mr. Limón revealed the wonderful richness and variety of his movement range, even venturing into realms heretofore untried. And taking the audience with him into this new freedom of movement that was always disciplined, controlled.

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His "Western Folk Suite," a duo with Maria Maginnis, featured member of the repertory company, was spirited in a totally unconventional way. The Reel, after a song of Woody Guthrie's, with music by Norman Cazden, present musical director of the company, the Ballad of Charlie Rutlage, to music of Charles Ives, with Frank Westbrook the narrator, and the Caper to traditional music arranged by Esther Williamson, the assistant pianist, all brought folkways within the frame of composition, at the same time projecting the aura of kineticism beyond that frame.

For group works Mr. Limón drew from the resources of that inspired group choregrapher, Miss Humphrey, in her "Desert Gods (from Song of the West)," to a score by Roy Harris, and her choregraphic fantasy to Aaron Copland's "El Salón México." In the latter piece, Florence Lessing, as guest artist, was his partner. This is a fascinating composition built on the songs and dances of the Mexican dance hall, with implications of the emotional cross-currents seething under its frivolities. A raised platform against the gray pillars that form the mobile cyclorama distributes the levels of action.

The costumes throughout were in the high colors and eloquent line of Pauline Lawrence's designing, and her lighting played with a range of mood in key with the range of movement. The sand-and-sunset and bold rock colors of "Desert Gods" were particularly effective.

The following evening was Charles Weidman's and Miss Humphrey's, who with the company presented his sequel to "On My Mother's Side," titled "And Daddy Was a Fireman," the solo suite being performed first. This is all original Weidmaniana, something nobody else could have done. It is at once extremely personal, and impersonal—an expression of American middle-class family background and the individual's pride therein.

The second work, in its use of cut-outs to indicate the scenes, is even more simple and childlike than the first. And no less moving. The meeting and courtship of Daddy and Vesta is handled with utmost tenderness, a deepfelt, delicate humor. Miss Humphrey was never lovelier than as the radiant young woman who became the dancer's mother. Never has she portrayed such sweetness (in no sugary sense) of character.

It is largely through pantomime that the "biography of Capt. C. E. Wiedman from his start on the Lincoln, Nebraska, fire department to his appointment as chief of the fire departments of the Canal Zone during the building of the Panama Canal" is unfolded. But it is dance (if not quite kinetic) pantomime, with some of the inimitable Weidman touches.

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There are, unfortunately, slight touches of Jooss, too, in the mincing, nibbling motions of the town gossips who recite from time to time the narrative comprised of items from the newspapers of the day; and in Peter Hamilton's Fire, which avoids the hackneyed impersonation only to succeed in resembling the Profiteer of "The Green Table," boots, bowler hat, skipping, crouching movements, and all. How this came about is a mystery, for Mr. Weidman has a plenitude of ideas of his own. It can possibly be explained by the fact that ideas sometimes come apparently out of the air in the guise of genuine creativeness when they have in reality seeped in through outside channels. That in dance as in other mediums certain ideas have common currency may also be taken into account.

The rest of the costumes, dating back to the tintype age, were designed by the choregrapher with appreciation of the piquant charm of long skirts and leg-o'-mutton sleeves, and of the descriptive value of a fireman's red shirt for himself.

He makes Daddy a lovable person, the boyish kind of man who would probably have been a spark if he had not been a professional fire-fighter. For the courage in him he can be forgiven a certain amount of braggadocio. With what pleasure he polishes up the brass on his cut-out fire engine, cockily explaining the parts to Vesta in the days of their courtship! With what daring he faces the demon Fire and saves its victim! And when he leaves his young wife, cut-out suitcase in hand, Fire behind him and Fire leading him on, he makes the audience feel very sorry for them both.

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In its utter lack of sophistication it is a little like a small boy playing fire-engines, the company entering amiably into the game, but on the whole its simple-hearted sincerity wins through. No father and mother could ask a finer tribute in terms of their own experience.

Herbert Haufrecht composed the score for this piece, and it was interesting to note a recurring fragment from "Oh Susanna," the same short phrase used by Lionel Nowak in "On My Mother's Side," tossed around as a theme with variations.

The remainder of the bill consisted of Miss Humphrey's Prologue to "Decade," a true overture to the full-length work in that it hints when it does not plainly state the movement themes coming later; and her "The Shakers," potentially as great as it ever was, with Miss Lawrence in the offstage vocal part and drum and accordion making a stirring accompaniment. A larger number of men would have aided in bringing out its full worth.

But lack of men cannot be helped these days. The marvel is that such dance companies, without subsidy, dependent on no effort but their own, and war all around them, can hold together at all. The importance of their doing so is incalculable.

Philadelphia Fellowship

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The decision of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts to make its 1943 national salon of paintings and sculpture an all-invitation affair so curtailed exhibiting possibilities for Philadelphia artists that it was expected the succeeding annual of the Fellowship of the Academy would take up the slack and offer the public those canvases and works of sculpture barred by the war policy of the parent.

The Fellowship annual, however, now on view in the Academy galleries, is disappointing. Not only has it failed to offer any important work, it even falls below its own standard of previous years, with an unusual amount of sub-professional pictures.

Sculpture, on the whole, is more competent.

The Gold Medal award of the Fellowship goes to "Woman Having Tea," by Quita Brodhead, a canvas depending upon the disposition of color forms in space for its appeal. As in many other contemporary canvases how the artist handles pigments and shapes, rather than subject matter, constitutes the prime interest.

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The May Audubon Post prize has been awarded to an able marine, "Stormy Sea," by Jean Watson, a study in ruffled water and rough rocks; while honorable mention went to Elizabeth R. Hoffman for "Fisherman's House."

There is a little of everything in the show, from mildly topical compositions to allegories and abstractions. It would be difficult to find greater contrast than that between Ralston Crawford's "Maitland Bridge No. 4," with its severely geometric bias, and "Push Ball of Humanity," by Francis W. Stokes, an imaginative composition of many figures, the mass straining in darkness, a few, upholding a huge white globe, held in the white light from a cleft storm cloud.

Many of the canvases are preoccupied with paint. A vivid swirl of reds, with blue, green, black, and an occasional yellow flash, constitutes "Bouquet," by Margaret Gest; while June Groff's "Harbingers of War" is a paint-welding of rich pigments, intense in tone, and tense in composition.

* * *

The high-keyed, sunny pigments of Mary Townsend Mason's New England shorescape, "Little Bit of Heaven," contrast with Mary Butler's "Sea Fog: Gull Rock," a study in less cheerful mood.

The show is not without its imaginative whimsies. Dorothy Van Loan's "Values on Fourth Street" builds an amusing medley of many wares, from broom to oysters; while "Bells," by Henry McCarter, a vibrant study in blues with singing red bell rims, links sight and sound.

Landscapes range from the agricultural to the industrial. Individual canvases worth note include "A Windy Autumn Day," industrial suburban town panorama by Francis Speight; "Pennsylvania Scene," river and foreground town, by Walter E. Baum; "Oil Refinery," blue-gray against foreground of burnt orange grasses, by Virginia Armitage McCall; "Man Sleeping," by Paul Froelich, a study in brown and blue against a red background; "Flowers," by Edith Bregy, for their delicacy of color and taste in juxtaposition; "Amishman Milking Cow," by Vernon K. Newswanger, for its resonant color, and "Crescendo," by Ada C. Williamson, a lively little sketch of cymbals and drums.

Sculpture also ranges from the abstract through the allegorical to the purely realistic. Hannah Pendrell's "United We Stand" is a compact study of three figures welded into a single column; while three figures also build "Reconstruction," by Edith Hecht, who disposes them about a central shaft.

In her "Portrait of Marvin Freed" Zena Goldin poses a thinker with hand to head, but so cuts her composition at the cuff that bodily connection seems somehow dislocated.

Perhaps it is the general preoccupation with the war that renders the present Fellowship annual varied but strangely inept. At all events, if such an exhibition may be taken as gauge, Philadelphia artists are temporarily marking time.

Epic of the Eighth Army

By Harold Hobson

London

"Desert Victory," which tells the story of the victory in North Africa of the Eighth Army, is beyond comparison the best war film made by this country. Taken in the field by RAF and Army photographers, it begins with the Allied defensive preparations in front of Alexandria, by which Auchinleck stemmed the onrush of the German forces last September, and ends with the triumphal procession of General Montgomery and the troops of the Imperial Armies through the streets of Tripoli.

Between those two incidents are innumerable scenes of valor, danger and even quiet beauty. In a sequence in which a Highland piper plays to a group of men lying on the sand, resting calmly after all preparations have been completed for the opening of the attack on the German lines next morning, there is something strangely moving; and not often on the screen has a sense of unobtrusive heroism been more vividly conveyed than in the few yards of film in which a group of engineers plods out on its own, tapping the ground for hidden mines, before the general advance can begin.

* * *

In this advance much booty was taken. Many German newsreels were captured. These newsreels, expertly cut, give the closest and most prolonged view of Rommel the British public has yet seen. Rommel, who has retreated a greater number of miles in a shorter space of time than any other general in the history of war, is a small, inconspicuous fellow. There is no flamboyance about him at all. He is seen at the Wilhelmstrasse reception where he tells the assembled press (including one woman representative) that he is going to drive the British out of Egypt completely. The big words do not come from him convincingly. He utters them with a sheepish, not unattractive smile, as though well aware that a soldier's job is to win battles, not talk about them beforehand. At his side, a little behind him, is Goebbels, very dapper, very smug, directing Rommel about with the air of a showman presenting a performing dog.

* * *

The sequence immediately before the attack at El Alamein is tremendous in its impact. For a full minute before the barrage opens, the screen is silent and dark. Only the dim figures of three officers can be seen, crouching on the ground, their eyes fixed on the stop watches on their wrists. Then one of them screams "Fire" in a voice like a high wind, the cry is taken up by a mouth that fills the whole screen, and a cannonade begins the like of which has been rarely heard anywhere in the world. Sixty miles away, in Alexandria, crockery fell off kitchen shelves, rocked by this enormous cacophony.

The film, which runs for an hour, is full of striking episodes; the arrival of Churchill in the desert when Rommel looked like capturing Egypt; Alexander orating on the virtues of physical fitness; the irresistible onrush of the tanks; the triumphal ride through Tripoli, when the Eighth Army, having advanced 1,400 miles in 80 days, extinguished the last ember of the Italian Empire; and a score of others.

The commentary, which is restrained and admirable, is by J. L. Hodson. It is spoken by Leo Genn, Frank Owen and Jack Holmes. The film is the production of the Army Film and Photographic Unit and the Royal Air Force Film Production Unit; it was taken at a price, for four cameramen were killed during its filming.

Bombs Shatter Berlin Morale; Heils for Der Führer Fewer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, April 17—Berliners finally are learning what it mans to be on the receiving end of major bombing flights. They definitely do not like it.

The last raid by the RAF had a particularly devastating effect. German propaganda has sought desperately to keep the Capital's spirit up, but the peresent mood of Berliners is very low. As one report reaching Switzerland said, "If the English and Americans knew the effect of bombing on German morale they would come every night."

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, in a recent article in Das Reich, wrote: "It lies in the nature of the popular mood [Stimmung] that it is subject to constant fluctuation." Dr. Goebbels continued that changes in mood are not decisive so long as the nation maintains its firm political character and morale.

"With the air war England is holding our wrist, but with our U-boats we have England by the throat," Dr. Goebbels said. "We shall see who loses his breath first."

Hollow Explanation

To explain the Reich's unfavorable military situation, Dr. Goebbels said, "There never was a war which brought to one side only crisis and worry and to the other side only luck and success. The war has brought more problems than we first expected or wished for. Also there have been many more possibilities of crisis, of which none is so great, however, that we cannot master it."

One reason for the bad mood of the Berliners is their disillusion with propaganda. Official reports say that only churches and hospitals were struck by the RAF's bombs, but the people can see for themselves that vital factories, wharves, etc., are blocked off "for repairs."

Berliners know that United Nations fliers, guided by the meandering Spree in the moonlight, have a bead on vital factories, storehouses, and wharf equipment in loops of the river. When flying up the river the loops tell fliers when to start dropping bombs.

The large number of casualties in the last raid on Berlin was due to the fact sirens sounded after the first bombs fell, according to reports heard in Bern. Air-raid shelters were too shallow for the new highpower RAF bombs. And the subway, unlike London's, also is too close to the surface to offer shelter.

Men Blown Off Towers

Antiaircraft troops on the top of five-story-high cement towers as big as a city block were blown from their posts by bombs falling at some distance in the last raid.

Berlin's fear of the bombs is leading the people to adopt an "every man for himself" philosophy. Food robberies are now frequent despite the capital penalty.

Hundreds of Berliners have been heard to say, "We don't care how the war ends as long as it ends quickly." Absorbed by personal worries over food and clothes, they have lost all interest in events in North Africa and Russia, at least for the moment.

At the same time, the Berliners' respect for the Führer has been greatly reduced. The people now say, "He promised us too much; he always says the same thing," as opposed to formerly when the people said, "The Führer is always right," or, "He will get us through."

Gambling, never particularly widespread in Germany, is greatly on the increase in Berlin. People risk huge sums because nothing can be purchased and because they are afraid of the inflation defeat will bring, and which already has commenced.

Potato Trouble

The chief food in the German Capital now is potatoes, which Berliners do not like, and a type of beet which ordinarily is fed only to animals.

Officials still are trying the racket of "love gifts" for getting foreign currency from sympathetic neutrals who are getting more and more hard hearted, however, as Germany's economic policy shortens its own rations.

The Germans deliver "love gifts" of eggs, coffee and other items to German families from stores in Hamburg, Berlin and Bremen for payments by sympathetic neutrals in their own currency. According to the Zurich Scheinwerfer one egg costs half a dollar plus customs duty.

One German organization sells 42 eggs for "only" 47 Swiss francs, plus customs duty, plus the transportation fee, but without guarantee for delivery after payment especially if the receiver is suspected of listening to the foreign radio or of having a Jewish great-grandmother.

Disastrous Red Tape

The organization for first aid falls far short of the Germans' great reputation for organization. Special police of Berlin complained because their bosses forced them to get up at 5 o'clock one morning for one hour of physical training while bombing victims a few blocks away remained trapped in cellars. The bosses said they had received no orders from above to aid out the bomb victims hence they did not dare do so.

Prisoners are being used to clean up the worst of Berlin's bomb damage. When a bomb falls all houses within a radius of 500 to 600 yards must be emptied because of danger of collapse. No attempt is made to replace glass. Windows are covered with wood.

The great shortage of dwellings has placed thousands on the streets. Hastily constructed barracks are overcrowded and unhygienic. Formerly, flight was possible for the wealthy. Now, only persons with vital business connected with the war are permitted to travel.

Navy Split Into Seven Fleets With One for Australian Area

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Reorganization of the United States Navy into seven fleets, with one assigned to the Australian area, strengthened the possibility today that strong reinforcements might be destined for Gen. MacArthur.

Meanwhile, a congressional controversy concerning Pacific and over-all Allied strategy was highlighted by a call from Senator Walter T. George (D) of Georgia for shipment to Australia and China of "all the additional planes needed for those fronts."

There was no further official comment from the Navy on Secretary Knox's disclosure yesterday of the reorganization, but it was promptly pointed out elsewhere that there have been no previous reports of major use of naval forces by General MacArthur.

Some highly-placed observers stressed that the reorganization might be one "of convenience only," involving no important transfers of sea power. But they acknowledged that heretofore the name "fleet" has been reserved for a large naval unit. The possibility that such a force has been assigned to General MacArthur started immediate speculation as to whether the Allied High Command has decided to channel into the southwest pacific more support—both on land and sea.

That extent of the former depends largely on the latter was seen in General MacArthur's statement earlier this week that the Japanese hold "complete control of the sea lanes in the Western Pacific and the outer approaches to Australia."

He added, however, that air power, rather than naval power is the key to the situation in that theater, and Secretary of War Stimson promptly promised a constantly increasing flow of planes and other war supplies to the Southwest Pacific.

It was presumed from previous Navy mention of separate commands that the fleet alignments might be in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, European, Southwest Pacific, South Pacific, Southeast Pacific and Pacific.

Landon Wants an Actual War Council To Adjust Problems on Home Front

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Alf M. Landon, Republican presidential candidate in 1936, declared yesterday that the United States needs "a real and actual and functioning war council" to aid in the settlement of home front problems.

In an address broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System, Mr. Landon also urged political unity behind the war effort, saying, "This is not a 'New Deal' war; this is not a Democratic war; it is not a Republican war; it is America's war."

"We need, above everything else, and we need at once, a real and actual and functioning war council," he declared, and added:

"The chief administrative officials of the country must have some place where they can meet and settle their difficulties, so that they can go about their business of winning the war without having to maneuver for their own particular policies through publicity and wire-pulling."

Stating that "the military is doing a good job," Mr. Landon added:

"But on the home front we are 'muddling through' this war. The present administrative confusion must stop, or it will cost the American people dearly, not only in dollars but in misery and deep tragedy."

Resolves Ask Allies To Find Jews' Refuge

CHICAGO, April 17 (AP)—Immediate action by the United Nations to find places of refuge for European Jews was demanded in resolutions adopted by more than 20,000 persons of many creeds and nationalities April 14 at a rally at the Chicago Stadium.

The resolutions followed addresses by two United States Senators, a Governor, Jewish leaders and others. Chairman of the meeting, which was called by the Joint Emergency Committee for Jewish Organization, was a prominent [Roman] Catholic layman, Federal Judge William J. Campbell. Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri and C. Wayland Brooks (R) of Illinois represented Congress, and Gov. Dwight H. Green spoke for the State of Illinois.

The keynote of the meeting was sounded by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, President of the American Jewish Congress, who urged President Roosevelt to take the lead in action by the State Department at an Anglo-American Conference on Refugee Problems, which is to open Monday in Bermuda.

Annual B. A. A. Marathon To Be Staged Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The smallest field—112 runners—in 17 years is due to assemble in Hopkinton tomorrow morning for the start of the 47th annual Marathon run to Boston, but the event promises to be as interesting, as closely contested, and as thrill-filled as ever.

The traditions of the race, which have seen it held every year since 1897, are being maintained in this wartorn year of 1943, and there will be no less honor to the winner in beating 111 other runners than there was when Clarence De Mar beat 285 other contestants in the record-entry year of 1928.

Past champions are back. Many of the big-name macadam stars are here and burning to wear the laurel wreath. Competitors have come from the Deep South, half-way west across the country, and from neighboring Canada. All are awaiting the starter's gun, which will be fired exactly at noon on the narrow strip of road above Lucky Rock Manor in rural Hopkinton.

Traditions of Race

That the traditions of this race—the most highly regarded of all Marathons—means as much to B. A. A. officials as it does to the runners can be seen in the fact that another Brown has been chosen to pull the noon-time trigger.

Back in 1906 it was the late George V. Brown who began a string of Boston Marathon startings that continued uninterruptedly through 1937. After his passing the honor devolved upon his oldest son, Walter, whose duties this year as a major in the U. S. Army prevent his carrying on. As a result, it will be George V., Jr., who will aim at the sky and start this 47th Marathon on its way towards becoming history.

Five Former Winners

No less than five former winners are entered, beginning of course with the incomparable Clarence Harrison De Mar. Eeven times the first to cross the finish line, De Mar no longer figures in the contention, as he himself is the first to admit, but his presence in the race lends it color. Gerry Cote, Tarzan Brown, Johnny Kelley, or Les Pawson, the other former winners, may be leading, but there will still be heard that old familiar cry, "Where's De Mar?"

Besides these headliners are many other stars who have been knocking at the door of success for many years. Listing their accomplishments would take too long, but to followers of the road-racing game the names of the following will be more than familiar.

Familiar Names

There is Lou Gregory of the Millrose A. A., and Johnny Semple, now of the Navy. Ed Cook, the slender stylist from the Norfolk Y. M. A., will be on hand, as will Don Heinicke, the war worker from Baltimore. And there will be Bill Steiner of New York, and Lloyd Evans of Montreal, and Fred McGlone of Norfolk, the present National A. A. U. Marathon champion. Andre Brunelle of North Medford Club will try again, as will Bill Steiner of the Millrose A. A.

Perhaps the one disappointing note will be the absence of last year's winner, Milkman Joe Smith of Medford, whose duties with the Coast Guard prevent his competing. However, the officials have done the next best thing and arranged for the entry of Johnny Coleman, now in the Army, for Johnny was the fellow who made Smith's record-breaking performance possible by setting such a torrid pace in the early stages of the race.

Cote a Question

Just how much of a factor Cote will be was a question today, for the popular French Canadian injured his ankle in training this week. He has been given permission to run, but he himself is not too confident about his chances.

From its start in Hopkinton the race will follow the usual route through Framingham, Natick, Wellesley, Newton Lower Falls, Newton, Chestnut Hill, to Exeter Street in Boston. The finish will be in front of the old B. A. A. clubhouse, now called the Soden Building of Boston University. The winner should be turning up Exeter Street towards the finish line somewhere near 2:30 p. m.

Hogan Partner With Uncle Sam In Victory Open

DALLAS, Texas, April 17 (AP)—Texas' Victory Open has turned into a two-man golf show featuring Ben Hogan and his new employer, Uncle Sam.

Hogan, a buck private in the Army, complained because his game was rusty, but there was plenty of sparkle in that 67 he posted to lead yesterday's opening round. The tournament closed with another 18 holes today.

$100,000 for Ball

Ben's boss, Uncle Sam, pocketed more than $2,300,000 in war bonds at an auction last night. The ball Ben used to get his 67 went for $100,000. A ball autographed by Bobby Jones fetched another $100,000, and A. J. Rife of Dallas hired David Goldman, Dallas amateur golfer, to caddie for him for $270,000.

Everything turned out bigger and better than expected. Two hundred entries had been forecast, and there were 250. The goal of $1,000,000 in bonds was more than doubled.

There were plenty of low scores. Seventeen bettered par (36-36—72), and Hogan was five under. Ben gave up the game seven months ago, but recently entered the Army and was sent to Tarrant Field, Fort Worth. His first orders were to go to Dallas and play in the Victory Open.

Sank 20-Foot Putt

Hogan was even par on the first nine. On the second nine he shot five birdies, ending by sinking a 20-foot putt on the 18th.

Hogan's final round came 30 minutes after C. L. Dexter, Dallas amateur of 30 years' experience, had posted a 68.

In third place were Henry Ransom, Houston professional; Pvt. Rod Munday, former San Francisco pro, now at Camp Howie, Gainesville, Texas, and Pvt. Frank Stiedle of Camp Bowie, Brownwood, Texas, former Arkansas amateur star. Each had a 69.

Orlando Indicted

DETROIT, April 17 (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury yesterday indicted James Vincent (Jimmy) Orlando, defenseman of the Detroit Red Wings Stanley Cup hockey champions, on charges of perjury and four violations of the Selective Service Act. He is accused of posing as an essential war worker to obtain draft deferment.

Orlando pleaded guilty before a United States Commissioner March 29 to one of the charges contained in the indictment, and has been at liberty under $2,000 bond.

Red Sox Buy Miles

Outfielder Wilson Dee Miles has been purchased by the Boston Red Sox from Seattle in the Pacific Coast League, Manager Joe Cronin has announced. Miles is due to report to the Sox in Philadelphia Tuesday.

Numbers to Watch In B. A. A. Classic

1—Les Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.
2—Lou Gregory, Millrose A. A.
4—Fred McGlone, Norfolk Y. M. A.
5—Pvt. Johnny Kelley, U. S. Army.
6—Sgt. Gerry Cote, Canadian Army.
7—Bill Steiner, Millrose, A. A.
9—Cox Lloyd Bairstow, U. S. Navy.
10—Joe Kleinerman, New York.
22—Johnny Semple, U. S. Navy.
23—Eddie Cook, Norfolk Y. M. A.
43—Johnny Coleman, B. A. A.
59—Clarence De Mar, Boston Typos.
87—Lloyd Evans, Montreal.
102—Tarzan Brown, Westerly, R. I.
106—Don Heinicke, Baltimore.

Entries For B. A. A. Race

1—Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket.
2—Lou Gregory, New York.
3—Carl Maroney, Medford.
4—Fred A. McGlone, Roxbury.
5—Pvt. John A. Kelley, U. S. A.
6—Sgt. Gerard Cote, Canadian Army.
7—William Steiner, New York.
8—Michael O'Hara, U. S. N.
9—Cox. Lloyd Bairstow, U. S. N.
10—Joseph Kleinerman, N. Y.
11—Charles A. Robbins, Jr., E. Hartford.
12—Albert A. Menard, Fiskdale.
13—Clovis Bourdelais, Brockton.
14—George Waterhouse, Roxbury.
15—Sgt. Alfred J. Libby, U. S. A.
16—Fred Brown, Jr., Medford.
17—Fred Brown, Sr., Medford.
18—Alton F. Bradley, Amesbury.
19—Harold F. Clark, Washington.
20—William G. Morrell, Roxbury.
21—Henry LeSage, Medford.
22—John D. Semple, U. S. N.
23—Ed Cook, Roxbury.
24—James F. Hewlett, N. Y.
25—William Connolly, Army Air Corps.
26—George K. Mullen, U. S. N.
27—Frederick M. C. Bruhm, Canadian Army.
28—Walter H. Nichols, Canadian Army.
29—Harry W. Murphy, N. Y.
30—Leo O. Giard, Randolph.
31—Michael J. Mansulla, U. S. A.
32—John L. Lutley, U. S. N.
33—Corp. Francis X. Murphy, U. S. A.
34—Andrew J. Cave, Southboro.
35—Joseph F. Meo, Revere.
36—David T. Stebbins, Middlebury, Vt.
37—Harold P. Parker, Middlebury, Vt.
38—Willie Enos, Cambridge.
39—Pvt. John A. Barlog, U. S. A.
40—Charles E. Marsh, Framingham.
41—William P. Wiklund, Clifton, N. J.
42—Alfred J. Patten, Washington.
43—John L. Coleman, U. S. A.
44—George R. Taylor, U. S. A.
45—Allen S. Jackson, Jr., Lawrence.
46—Frank J. McElroy, Charlestown.
47—Robert E. Cahill, Framingham.
48—George Dickson, N. Y.
49—John C. Riley, Army Air Force.
50—Charles J. Fitzgerald, U. S. A.
51—Dr. Granville J. Gaither, Brentwood, Md.
52—Andre J. Brunelle, Medford.
53—Louis A. Bolg, Bloomfield, N. J.
54—Robert I. Hazeltine, Jr., U. S. A.
55—John A. Rozmas, Rockland.
56—Corp. Maurice H. Charbonneau, U. S. A.
57—Mark B. Rogers, Newton Centre.
58—Edward J. Wade, U. S. A.
59—Clarence H. De Mar, Boston Typos.
60—Louis Young, Medford.
61—O. Gardner Spooner, New Bedford.
62—Carmon Phillips, Highland, N. Y.
63—Jacob Dyer, Boston.
64—Corp. Joseph Harris, U. S. A.
65—Frank Gildea, Boston.
66—Diomeli Martori, Charlestown.
67—Paul Christopher, Wakefield.
68—Reuben Jones, Nedrow, N. Y.
69—Eugene Dyer, So. Boston.
70—John J. Maloney, Boston.
71—Jack Carman, Wellesley Hills.
72—Paul V. Healey, Newton.
73—Martin Fitzpatrick, Cambridge.
74—Joseph A. Bonito, Dedham.
75—Joseph J. Micheletti, Readville.
76—Chico Simone, Medford.
77—Joseph Harvey, Philadelphia.
78—George Cooper, Philadelphia.
79—James McKissock, Philadelphia.
80—Jack Kashishian, Philadelphia.
81—Frank Worthington, Philadelphia.
82—Nevin C. Schopf, Philadelphia.
83—Edwin Shepard, Gorham, Maine.
84—Edward E. Knowlton, Boston.
85—Frank L. Brown, Medford.
86—Eugene Hickey, Medford.
87—Lloyd Evans, Montreal.
88—Adrien Pronovost, Quebec City.
89—J. P. Cunney, Medford.
90—Clayton Farrar, U. S. C. G.
91—Albert G. Porter, Dorchester.
92—Joseph C. McGrath, Roxbury.
93—Francis Bowker, Hopkinton.
94—Charles W. Damon, Newton Centre.
95—James H. Montague, Washington.
96—Milton T. Craig, Jr., Jamaica Plain.
97—Charles B. Timpany, Scituate.
98—Robert J. Gilchrist, New Bedford.
99—Galen E. Dean, Jr., U. S. A.
100—Bruno Mazzeo, So. Portland.
101—Louis White, N. Y.
102—Tarzan Brown, Westerly, R. I.
103—Ben Buffett, Nova Scotia.
104—John F. King, Jr., U. S. N.
105—Paul Miller, Roxbury.
106—Don Heinicke, Baltimore.
107—Vincent N. Regna, Somerville.
108—Anthony Medeiros, Medford.
109—Louis Carcerano, Roxbury.
110—Charles E. Brederson, Roxbury.
111—Carl D. Lackey, U. S. A.
112—George F. Mulligan, Baltimore.

BASEBALL — CITY SERIES
Fenway Park Tomorrow 3:30 P. M.
Red Sox vs. Braves
Seats at Fenway Park Ken. 6021

Cadet Johnny Doolittle, West Point boxer, is the son of Major General Jimmy Doolittle, the man who bombed Tokyo.

Lessons From Pro Will Help Save Golf Balls

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Before President Ed Dudley of the National Professional Golfers' Association addressed the members of the New England sectional association this week, he was "on the air," interviewed by Tom Hussey in his sports round-up. In that contact with golf-minded listeners, "Big Ed" appealed to them to continue their golf as a patriotic duty, characterizing it as a medium for the promotion of physical fitness for the war worker, the office worker, or the man in the service.

President Dudley pridefully mentioned that 268 P. G. A. members had gone into the armed forces, that between 600 and 700 more had taken jobs in war plants, and that the P. G. A. had donated the services of Fred Corcoran to the Red Cross and that their erstwhile tournament manager was doing an excellent job entertaining the "boys" in the British Isles.

But there was one statement by the P. G. A. prexy to which the writer takes a slight exception, viz., that while golfers cannot expect to have the same grooming of courses as in pre-war days (owing to shortage of both manpower and materials), conditions will be the same for everybody—experts and dubs alike. On that matter, I, for one, cannot agree. The worse the playing conditions, the better the expert will fare, by comparison, for his skill and precision will enable him to overcome the handicap of poor lies that will baffle the unskilled.

Book Lessons

Right there was where President Dudley missed a good thing. There is where he might have counseled his listeners. The thme was never more propitious for them to book lessons with their home professional, and better to improve their technique and thereby improve their chances of successfully combating the less perfect playing conditions. Therein they would be serving a double purpose: One, to keep their scores at least down to what they consider their normal level; two, to help out their pro, whose sales of golf balls, clubs and other appurtenances have been so materially reduced and whose salaries from the clubs have been cut, or in some cases, eliminated.

This is by all means the time of year to book those lessons and put in the practice sessions. It is the time when the urge to play is supreme, after the winter's layoff, and when ambitions to improve are predominant. Ninety per cent of the golfers feel that they should score better than they do. They come in from a round and bemoan that they would have scored much better if they hadn't taken that nine at the fifth, or eight at some other hole. What they don't appreciate is the fact that if they were a little better grounded in some of the fundamentals, they would not keep "throwing away" those strokes on a few holes.

The difference between them and the expert is that where they toss away one troke through bad judgment, or faulty stroke on a hole, they generally throw away a couple more by trying to make the first lost stroke up, where the expert frequently makes up the one lost stroke by a fine approach, or one putt, but not by trying immediately to recover the lost stroke by trying something beyond his capabilities.

Save Balls

Among other reasons for endeavoring to acquire a sounder swing at the beginning of this new season, by going to the home pro for at least a few lessons, is that there might be a saving on strokes, which would be satisfactory, but also a saving on golf balls, which might be imperative. No one knows how long the present supply of balls, both new and reprocessed, will last. Everybody knows that the more the ball can be kept down the middle, or at least within the confines of the cut fairways, the less chance there is of losing a ball.

Therefore, if the professional can help mould a swing that will make for greater accuracy of direction, something is contributed to the general good of the greatest number, meaning, fewer balls lost in the rough, out of bounds and in water hazards, and more to go around.

Meantime, I have an idea that there will be more cases of winter rules this season, in the early season and late fall, than ever before, to have the turf, owing to shortages and reduced chances of filling divot holes and keeping fairways up to snuff. Scores, from that angle, may not suffer so much by comparison with times when the fairways were groomed to the standards of pre-war days.

Exhibition Baseball

Results April 16
By the Associated Press

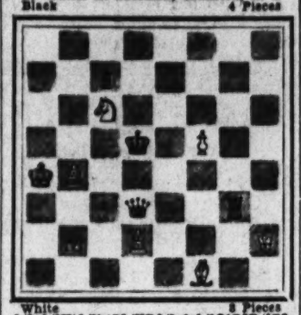
Pittsburgh (N) 3, Detroit (A) 2.
Chicago (N) 1, Chicago (A) 0.
St. Louis (N) 9, St. Louis (A) 2.
Boston (A) 21, Harvard 0.
Washington (A) vs. Newark (Int.), canceled.
Brooklyn (N) vs. New York (N), canceled.
Philadelphia (A) vs. Baltimore (Int.), canceled.
Philadelphia (N), vs. Toronto (Int.), canceled.
Cincinnati (N) vs. Cleveland (A), canceled.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

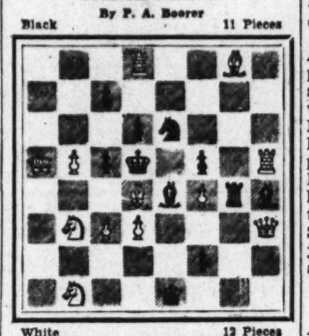
April 17, 1943

Problem No. 2545
By Walter B. Sussman, Cranston, R. I.
Black 4 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
8/2p5/2Kt5/3k1P3/KR4/3q2r1/1Q1R3B/5B2
White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney by one of Rhode Island's leading players.)

Problem No. 2546
By P. A. Boorer
Black 11 Pieces



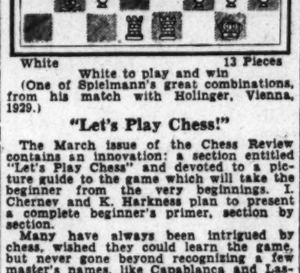
White 12 Pieces
3R2B1/2p5/3pkt3/KPpk1p1R/3BbPrb/-1KtPP3Q/5p2/1Kt2q3
White to play and mate in three
(Prize Three-Mover, British Chess Magazine, July-December, 1942. The composer is in the British Army.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2543. B-R3
No. 2544. 1. Q-R8 RxR
2. B-Kt3
1. . . . . R-Kt3
2. R-Kt7

End-Game No. 660. White wins: 1 BxP, PxB; 2 KtxP, R-KKt; 3 Q-QR3, Q-Kt2; 4 Kt-Q6, Kt-QKt3; 5 Kt-K8, Q-KB3; 6 Q-Q6 and mate in two.

End-Game No. 661
Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
White to play and win
(One of Spielmann's great combinations, from his match with Hollinger, Vienna, 1929.)

"Let's Play Chess!"

The March issue of the Chess Review contains an innovation: a section entitled "Let's Play Chess" and devoted to a picture guide to the game which will take the beginner from the very beginnings. I. Cherney and K. Harkness plan to present a complete beginner's primer, section by section.

Many have always been intrigued by chess, wished they could learn the game, but never gone beyond recognizing a few master's names, like Capablanca and Lasker, as they occasionally figured in news items.

In thus making it easy for the tyro to learn more about the game, the Chess Review once again demonstrates that it aims to appeal to all types of readers, from the beginner to the expert.

Moscow Championship

Chess has always been a popular sport in Russia, but the Soviets have given the game official recognition in schools and tournaments always seems to attract spectators by the thousands. The most recent of these is the Moscow Championship, won by Vasily Smyslov, 21-year-old Moscow Aircraft Institute student, who scored 12-3. Second was Bolesiavsky with 11-4, followed by Kotov and Lilienthal with 10½-4½ apiece. Lilienthal, formerly of Hungary, has been known in master competition for a decade or so. In 1935 at Hastings he won an exciting game from Capablanca.

Massachusetts Game

This game, from the Massachusetts championship, now in progress, shows that daring is rewarded. After an uphill battle, following his unsound sacrifice on his 16th move, Katz managed to simplify into a won pawn position.

Queen's Pawn Game

Katz White	Sturgis Black	Katz White	Sturgis Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 QxB	KR-Q
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	24 B-Kt3	Q-Q3?(b)
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	25 RxP	Q-Q8ch
4 B-Kt2	P-Q4	26 R-K	QxQ
5 Kt-KB3	Castles	27 RxQ	Kt-Q5
6 Castles	P-B4	28 R-Kt1	P-QB4
7 QP xP	Kt-R3	29 R-Kt1	RxB
8 P-B4	KtPxP	30 P-Kt5	R-Kt3
9 Q-R4	B-Kt2	31 B-B6	R-Q6
10 Kt-B3	Q-Q3	32 R-R	K-B
11 P-QR3	Kt-B4	33 K-B	K-K2
12 Q-B2	P-K4	34 K-K2	R-B6
13 PxP	PxP	35 K-Q2	
14 R-Q	P-Q5		R(Kt3)xB?(c)
15 P-QKt4	Kt-K3	36 PxR	RxP
16 KtxQP?	PxKt(a)	37 R-Kt	K-Q3
17 BxB	QR-Kt	38 R-Kt7	R-B2
18 Kt-K4	Q-Kt3	39 RxR	KxR
19 KtxKtch	BxKt	40 K-Q3	K-Kt3
20 B-Kt2	P-Q6	41 K-B4	P-Kt4
21 Q-Kt	PxP	42 P-Kt4	K-B3
22 R-K	BxR	43 P-QR4	Resigns(d)

(a) Missing a splendid opportunity. After 16 . . KtxKt; 17 BxB, KtxQ; 18 RxQ, KtxR; 19 BxR, then 19 . . . RxB with a winning position.
(b) 24 . . . Q-R3 protecting the KP was probably better.
(c) Undoubtedly premature.
(d) A game of lost opportunities for Black, who now falls a victim to the opposition. White, with the move, can penetrate either the Q flank or the K side.

League Game

The game below was played in the New York Metropolitan League team championship match between the West Side Y. M. C. A. and the Queens Chess Club. S. Almgren, playing for the former gradually gained the upper hand. Almgren, who is a landscape gardener connected with Rockefeller Center, is also a problem and endgame composer. Altman tied for first honors in the championship tournament of the Queens Chess Club.

Nimsowitsch Defense

Almgren White	Altman Black	Almgren White	Altman Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 K-B2	Q-K2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 Q-B3	Kt-Kt2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	24 P-R4	Kt-Q3
4 P-QR3	BxKtch	25 P-R5	P-B4
5 PxB	P-B4	26 P-B4	B-B2
6 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	27 P-P	PxP
7 P-Q5	Kt-QR4	28 Kt-B3	Kt-Q3
8 B-Kt5	P-KR3	29 Kt-Q5	Kt-B5
9 B-R4	P-Q3	30 B-B3	P-K5
10 P-K4	P-KKt4	31 B-K4	Kt-Kt3ch
11 B-Kt3	P-QR3	32 BxKt	BxB
12 Kt-Q2	P-KKt4	33 Q-R5ch	K-Kt
13 B-Kt3	P-R4	34 Q-R6	R-Q
14 P-KR4	P-Kt5	35 P-Kt6	R-Kt
15 B-B2	P-KB4	36 Q-Kt5	K-B2
16 P-B4	PxPep	37 KtxKt	RxKt
17 PxP	R-KKt1	38 KR-Q	B-Q6
18 R-Kt1	P-Kt4	39 Q-B7	PxP
19 PxP	KtxP	40 PxP	R-Q2
20 Q-Q2	P-Kt3	41 P-Kt7	Resigns
21 P-QB4	Kt-KB3		

Massachusetts Results

The latest standing of the Massachusetts State Championship, which began Washington's Birthday and is being played at the Boston City Club, is as follows: Daly 6-0, Jacobs 5-0, Katz 4½-½, Welch 4-1, Major 4½-1½, Keller 4-3, Mitchell 4½-4½, Gates 3½-3½, Sturgis 3½-3½, Crowley 3½-3½, Smith 3½-4½, Holloway 3½-4½, Allured 1-4, Bellamy 1-4, Brawn ½-4½, Craig 0-5.

Al Simmons Makes Boss Give Him Job

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

As somebody in a group of newspapermen said the other day: "You have to take your hat off to Al Simmons." And, come to think of it, you do.

How long the veteran outfielder, who has played less than a dozen games the last two seasons, can bear up under the pressure of daily big league play, remains a mystery which only time can solve. No matter how willing a ball player may be, if his legs have lost their snap and he no longer can get around in the field; if he has lost his timing at the plate, he is not worth the price of the paper his contract is printed on.

Set Pace

However, no matter what the future may bring in the Simmons case, you have to . . . as that newspaperman intimated . . . give the fellow a lot of credit for the hard spring campaign which is now almost behind him. Starting about a month before the Red Sox were due to report at Medford, Al plunged into as rigid a conditioning program as was ever tackled by a ball player, veteran or rookie. First at Hot Springs, Ark., and later at Medford, he set the pace for the entire Sox squad.

Consequently, as the regular American League season approaches, Simmons is Joe Cronin's starting left fielder. No matter what plans the manager of the Red Sox may have nursed at the hour of Al's purchase, Joe had to plant the newcomer in Ted Williams' old spot after watching him snap balls into left field with that big bat. In other words, Simmons made Cronin give him a job . . . a regular job . . . as long as he can stand the pace.

Great Hitter

Simmons, while he was with the Athletics, at the top of his game, was one of the greatest right-hand hitters of all time. No matter what 1943 may bring, they will never take that away from him. They ridiculed his style at the plate, but they could find nothing wrong with the way he stepped into the ball and drove it out of sight. Further, he was one of the outstanding defensive outfielders of this or any other generation. Connie Mack once said that he never saw Al throw to the wrong base.

"I can still get my bat around," Simmons told me the other day. "Now if I can get around in the field—and I think I can—I'll be all right." He will hit that high barrier at Fenway Park a few times with important runs on the bases. He always could.

* * *

The Athletics and Senators open the big league season officially on Tuesday next, with President Roosevelt probably throwing out the first ball. The following day the other teams go to work.

* * *

The Red Sox have their home opening at Fenway a week from Tuesday, with the . . . believe it or not . . . New York Yankees furnishing the opposition. Meanwhile, the Braves entertain the Phillies here next Wednesday and Thursday, and the Giants Saturday and Sunday.

* * *

Frankie Graham, New York scribe, has written a book on the Yankees which is released in a couple of weeks. It is very good. Frankie, you may remember, wrote that sports best seller on Lou Gehrig.

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(Continued)

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ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

JOHN S. HORST AGENCY
R. C. LEEDY ASSOCIATE
All Kinds of Reliable Insurance
30 East Church St. Phone 2-3713
Orlando, Fla.

SARASOTA

FLOWERS
EASTER REMEMBRANCES
Flowers Wired Anywhere
Blossom Shop
Members F. T. D.
241 Main Street

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Sears
Use Sears' Catalogue
Order Service
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
Sarasota, Fla.

THE SPORT SHOP
For Sportswear and Everywhere
At Five Points

ST. PETERSBURG

VINOY MARKET
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES,
FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES,
HOME BAKED GOODS.
432 FIRST STREET NORTH
Phones: 3106, 2107, 7109

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

LOWREY'S
FOR FASHION
Smart Clothes for the Younger Set
346 Central Avenue

"Authorized Insignia Jewelers"
DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Avenue
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Weil-Maas
- *Ready-to-Wear*
- *Men's Clothing*
- *Men's Shoe Dept.*
- *Student Hall*
- *Ladies' Shoe Salon*
- *Hat Salon*
- *Accessory Shop*

Weil-Maas
FRANKLIN AT TWIGGS
TAMPA, FLA.

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette at Hyde Park 1102-1106 Fla. Avenue

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Avenue Phone H1429

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream
Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

Sonny Boy's Fruit Co.
Bonded
Packers and Shippers
of the Most Choice
Indian River Fruit
Oranges and Grapefruit
ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS
Shop Early for Easter Greetings
2702 So. Dixie At Belvedere Rd.

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 3675
West Palm Beach, Florida

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH — FLORIDA

Heating Master Craft
Duo Therm and
Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
826 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Permanent Waving a Specialty"
DAVID P. CANO, Prop. and Stylist
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Betty-Louise Beauty Shoppe
HENRY GRADY HOTEL Ph. WA. 8228

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bycks
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

ATLANTA
REAL ESTATE, RENTING,
INSURANCE, LOANS,
CHAIN STORE LEASING
ADAMS-CATES CO.
Second Floor, Hurt Bldg. WA. 5477

McYere Shirt Company
56 Walton Street, N.W.
"MADE-TO-MEASURE" SHIRTS

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest
Department Store
60 Depts. at Your Service

It costs less to furnish
your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broadway

R. L. STEPHENS
Macon's Finest Specialty Shop
for Misses and Women
Phone 5600 319 Cherry Street

The First National Bank
& Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

Call Us
Paints, Wallpaper
and Kem-Tone
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6367

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
Dry Cleaning Co.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-5125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Exclusive Millinery
MARNEZ SHOP
17 West McDonough Street

MRS. NETTIE A. DUKE, Inc.
Exclusive
Women's Ready-to-Wear
10 West State Street Phone 2-3364

Globe Shoe Co.
11 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

Choice Luncheon Meats and
Fruit Cakes
Fischer's
Bakery and Delicatessen
1014 ABERCORN

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH (Continued)

"RICHARDSON"
"The Florist"
Phone 2-3158
Bull at Liberty Streets

Woco Pep
Tiolene Motor Oil
Colonial Oil Co.
SAVANNAH, GA.
Serving the Coastal Empire

China Glassware
Gifts
THOMAS WEST & COMPANY
18 West State Street

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

In the Land of the Sky
IVEYS
One of the Carolinas'
Predominating Dept. Stores

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Damp Wash
Thrifty—Rough Dry
Family Finish
A Service to Fit Every Purse
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Rindlisbach
Damen und Herrenwäsche Mercerie
Bonneterie
Gerbergasse 5 neben Safranzunft
(Drapery Underlinen)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets
and Linoleum

MERCERIE BONNETERIE
J. KNUCHEL
Damen & Herrenwäsche in
allen Qualitäten
Etangengeschäft — Marktgasse 44
(Underwear for Ladies and Gentlemen)

Mollenhof
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 Telephon BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

CRYSTAL
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE, A.G.
Bubenbergpl. Berne

CORSETS
QUALITY
STYLE
BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

VELOZENTRALE
Wwe. Adolf Scherz
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 2.94.43
BICYCLES, MOTOR-CYCLES, CARS
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed

JOH. KRAMER
BOOKBINDING
Hotelgasse 8 Tel. 34.281

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	R	I	G	A	R	D
L			O		O	
A	V	I	A	T	O	R
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P	Y	T	H	I	A	S

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Helvetia
NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18
(Sewing Machines)

LAUSANNE

EPICERIE — PRIMEURS
ANNEN — BAUMANN
Avenue de Cour 73 Tel. 2.51.23
Service à Domicile
Grocer

ZURICH

JELMOLI Zurich Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
und Hauptbahnhof
Tel. 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87
Tel. Adr. Blumenkrämer
(FLORISTS)

CAFE-RESTAURANT
zur TRAUBE
mit heimeligem TEA-ROOM
Familie Th. Schaible-Röllin
Forchstr. 42 Tel. 4.29.63

TEA-ROOM
"zur alte Stämpfi"
Stampfenbachstr. 68 8.39.23
(FRAU H. HESS)
Butterküche, feine Patisserie

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

GOODWILL

We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—

SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris, Ltd.

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Mercantile-Atlas Printing
Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and
Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

MASKEW MILLER ART GALLERY
Original works by South African
Artists, Agents for Medici, Home-
lovers and South African Prints.
29, Adderley Street Cape Town

DURBAN

GLADDEN EVERY DAY
WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
333, West St. Phone 25331
Residence 22933

COCKERTONS
for FINEST FRUIT
FRESH VEGETABLES
FARM BUTTER, EGGS, etc.
Stall 35 City Market, Durban, & 249A, Pine Street Durban

The Moore Shoe Co.
For Satisfaction and Value
in FOOTWEAR
368, West Street, Durban

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4, Colonial Mutual Bldgs. (Skyscraper)
230, West St.

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:
FISH, POULTRY AND PROVISIONS
Home-Made Pickles a Speciality.
We stock Heinz Food Products.
Rumford's Baking Powder.
6-8, Commercial Road (close to Station)
Phone 22003

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

The Departmental Store
with an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
Durban & District
Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods,
Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom, Tea
Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, Pine Street Phone 20521

THE DAIRY SUPPLY &
COLD STORAGE COY.
Meat Purveyors
W. P. Booth (Fty) Ltd., Proprietors
86-88, Berea Road, Durban
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard. Creamery Butter.
Branches: Escourt Butchery, Stall 20, City Market. W. McDonalds Butchery, 99 Bulwer Rd. and at Rossburgh, Seaview, and Isipingo Beach.

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

JEANNE
(MISS J. TUNMER)
Delightful Lingerie and Maiden Form Brassieres
McFIE'S ARCADE

Mitchell Park Tea Rooms
In the Park — Phone 37772
TOWN DEPOT: 74, FIELD ST.
CAKE ORDERS PHONE 23719
SANDWICH ORDERS PHONE 24491
CAKES and CATERING A SPECIALITY
We have our own bakery

JOHANNESBURG

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

June's and O. K.
Ladies' Hairdressing
Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

Phone 34-2042
CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty.) LTD.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR — DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Joppe and Joubert Streets
Specialists in Outsize Frocks,
Suits and Two-Piece
Ensembles

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for
better value in ladies', gentlemen's
and children's quality shoes.

PIETERMARITZBURG

TARBOTON & MITCHELL
for
Stationery, Books and Printing
227, Church Street Phone 3139

ROSS'
DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements
Under One Roof
"Value with Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

For Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
281, Church Street Phone 4110

BUREN WATCHES
Let us recommend a "Buren"—an
excellent watch at a moderate price.
FORSYTH & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
The Leading Jewellers
167, Church Street Phone 3363

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
Furnishings
and Floor Coverings
136, Church St. Phone 3057
Also at 537, West St. 3057

SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued from previous page)

CHOICEST WEARING APPAREL for ALL THE FAMILY

IRELANDS

IRELAND & CO. LTD., MARITZBURG

PRETORIA

TELEPHONE 3213
KULZ,
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Mader Perms 25/-
Specialists in Permanent Waving, and Blow Waving, etc.
Bourke Trust Buildings
183, St. Andries Street, Pretoria

SPRINGS

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

PRYCE & READ
Fashion Salon
New stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, ETC., always arriving
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT THE FARMERS'

A Departmental Store that will furnish you with everything, be ye Farmer, City Dweller or Visitor.

For Quality, Price and Service

THE FARMERS'
TRADING CO., LTD., AUCKLAND

AUCKLAND LAUNDRY Ltd.
'Phone 26-632 (8 lines)
Private Laundry Service
Bagwash Service
DRY CLEANING
Carpet Shampooing
Hat Blocking

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CORNER FRUIT SHOP
(L. & G. RYDE)
2 Papanui Road, N. W. 1
Choice Fruit and Confectionery
Telephone 37-085 We deliver

SALON PRICE
(M. L. ASHLEY)
Permanent Waving Specialists
Genuine Eugene Supaperm, the Natural Wave.
Setting and Marcelling.
166 Gloucester Street Phone 40.999

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 37-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Harrison & Co. Ltd.
THE MODERN MEN'S WEAR STORE
188 Lambton Quay Opp. Midland

George George
DRAPERS and FURNISHERS
Save our discount stamps
161-165 CUBA STREET
Branches at:
NEWTOWN, PETONE, KILBIRNIE

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
184 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

WHEN in Wellington make the D. I. C. your headquarters
Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services...
Theatre Booking Office...
and
Well-known Beauty Salon.
D. I. C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43.128

JAMES SMITH
LIMITED N.Z.
WELLINGTON'S MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherstone St. 27 Courtnay Pl.

THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The I & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

"Head to Heel" Wardrobe Service
Art Dyeing Footwear Repairs
Dry Cleaning Minor Garment Repairs
TAYLOR'S
Tel. 15,015 Taylor Bros., Ltd.
CITY DEPOTS:
94 Courtenay Place 158 Cuba Street
185 Featherston St. Hotel St. George Bldg. Cr. Hill and Molesworth Streets
LR. HUTT: CAREY'S LTD., HIGH ST.
MASTERTON: 136 Queen Street

P. H. JAUNCEY
for Natural Portraiture
Wellington and Lower Hutt
Studios: City, 50 Willis Street
Phone 43,847
66 Hutt Rd., Lower Hutt Phone 60,171

MARTIN BEAUTY SALON
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
We specialize in permanent waving, marcelling, haircutting
COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY, WELLINGTON
Branches at 11 Riddiford St., Newtown, Broadway, Kenrotai, Oxford St., Levin

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour
its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N. Z.

Mawson's
25 Will's St., Wellington
Lingerie and Corsetry Specialists for Service and Satisfaction
TELEPHONE 43516

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE
167 Riddiford Street Telephone 24,010

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-813 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artists, 116B Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Droll Side of the Home Front

Drawn by Corka

"It sounds fishy to me. You mean I can go to work for you and get paid for carryin' home Ma's groceries!"

Drawn by Gene Carr

"THESE are grand! Will you hold them a few months? I've already used my current ration coupon."

Coats of Arms of United Nations

This is the twelfth article in a series of thirty explaining the symbols of the United Nations.

By Margaret Whittemore

The Governor General of India adds to the Union Jack which flies from the jackstaff of every man-of-war in the British navy the star and device of the Order of the Star of India, crowned, at the intersection of the crosses. The Indian marine flies the blue ensign of Great Britain with the Star of India in the fly. This badge of India consists of a five-pointed star inclosed within a garter and surrounded by the golden rays of a blazing sun. The motto inscribed on the garter is "Heaven's Light Our Guide." Above is the crown of the Empire.

This star is similar to the insignia of the Order of the Star of India, an Order founded in 1861 by Queen Victoria for Indian dignitaries. The insignia bore the same motto, but was oval in form and carried a bust of Victoria.

India has no individual coat of arms, but uses that of the United Kingdom. The Star of India, however, serves as a mark of distinction. Nations as well as individuals

12—India

have had their badges. Thus, St. George's Cross and the Red Rose are the badges of England, the thistle that of Scotland, and the harp of Ireland.

Monday: Panama

In Lighter Vein

Blissful Ignorance

"Mrs. Rollinginwealth has more money than she knows what to do with."

"Really. Such ignorance must be bliss."

Heard at Camp

An East Side draftee, filling out his Army papers, listed himself as Joe Jones, C.P.A. Being assigned to a camp where the accounts were in something of a mess, he was promptly given an office, a big pile of ledgers that needed attention, and a drill-free month in which to bring the books up to date.

At the end of the month, officers discovered that the books were in the same condition as before. They called the private and asked why he hadn't done his work.

"Please," he replied, "but I know nothing about bookkeeping."

"Then why did you list yourself as a C.P.A.?" barked the C.O.

"Because that's my business," insisted the private, "Cleaning, Pressing and Alterations."—Wall Street Journal.

Speaking of Letters

"My son's letters from overseas always send me to the map."

"You're fortunate. My daughter's letters from school send me to the bank."

A Verse for Today . . .

Though he were a Son, yet learned he obedience by the things which he suffered.—HEB. 5:8

Synthetic Is Best

Printing-press rolls of synthetic rubber are reported to be superior to natural rubber rolls because they are less subject to swelling and distortion from inks and cleaning mixtures.

Queen and Grandmother

Kansas City, Kan.

A grandmother is a grandmother, be she queen or peasant.

And it took a little Kansan to prove it not long ago in London. Together with her mother she visited a shop in which Britain's Queen Mother and the Duchess of York happened to be shopping, according to a report received by relatives here.

Queen Mary was attracted to the child. "What is your name, my dear?' she asked, raising her lorgnette to her eyes.

The little girl, fascinated by the lorgnette, just stared.

The Queen, with great understanding, turned to the Duchess and apologetically commented, "Children are frightened by lorgnettes. I should have remembered." She then proceeded to fold them up. When that interesting procedure was finished the child looked up into the Queen's face, smiled broadly, and with extreme cordiality said.

"Hello, Grandma."

Queen Mary smiled in return and answered gently, "Yes, that is right. I am a grandmother!"

Brevities

Butte Daily Post: One candidate for United States citizenship stopped the proceedings for a while at Butte, Montana. He was asked, "What is the term of the President of the United States?" and he said, "Life!"

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Mr. Eastman will not discourage the use of the railroads by summer vacationers, but people will go to the country at their own risk. The farmer, like Satan, has work for idle hands to do.

Sweden's Gasoline

Sweden, by consolidation and the improvement of its shale-oil works, expects to double its supply of gasoline from shale in the next 18 months.

Daily Quotation

How sweet and gracious, even in common speech,
Is that fine sense which men call courtesy!
—JAMES T. FIELDS

Story of a Left-Handed House!

It looks like the housing shortage in Norfolk, Va., may be reduced by one now that Ralph L. Johnson is going to take his house out of storage in a barn.

Johnson, contractor on a demountable housing project discovered last fall when the work was about complete that a foreman had inadvertently built a righthand foundation for the last house. The house was built for a lefthand foundation.

The mistake was stored in a barn while Johnson sought priority orders for a foundation to match the floor plan as well as authority to obtain the utility service connections.

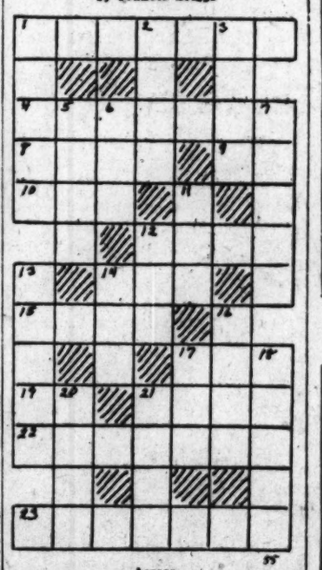
Johnson scouted around in Richmond, Washington and New York for the necessary sanction before he finally dropped into the office of Norfolk field agent for the National Housing Authority.

Now when a paper or so is signed Johnson says he is going to haul that house out of the barn.

A. P.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is heroine of the drama "Frou-frou"?
4—What person would use a control stick?
8—What is the one-hundredth part of unit in various monetary systems?
9—Kings (abbr.).
10—What is a diminutive suffix?
13—What material might be used for a bertha?
14—Who was King Arthur's foster brother?
15—Female servant.
17—Knot of hair is what?
19—What is a unit of length used by printers?
21—What is any of certain flatfishes?
23—Who was called the "Prince of Italian Painting"?
25—Who was Damon's friend?

Down

1—Longfellow's Evangeline has eyes of what color?
2—What ruminant is able to subsist on a rough diet?
3—What bird acts as parson at wedding of Robin and Jenny Wren?
5—What is a thin, gauzy covering for the face?
6—Tavern.
7—The Alph is what in Coleridge's "Kubla Khan"?
11—What bird has a harsh voice and roving habits?
12—Stripling.
13—What is a brown earth highly valued by artists as a permanent pigment?
14—Young goat.
16—What is any of numerous burrowing mammals?
17—What is a long, round scarf of feathers for the neck?
18—"What a world of merriment their melody foretells" refers to what?
20—What did George M. Cohan consider "a grand old name"?
21—What is the ruler of the Iran called?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM — WASHINGTON -- COLLEGE FRESHMEN'S IGNORANCE OF AMERICAN HISTORY STIRS SENATOR TO ASK FOR INQUIRY

NOW, CUSHMAN, TELL ME - WHERE WAS THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE SIGNED?
AT THE BOTTOM, I GUESS
I.Q. STONEHENGE PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN HISTORY
--- AND IN CONCLUSION LET ME SAY WHERE WOULD DEMOCRACY BE TODAY IF THOMAS JEFFERSON HAD NOT BEEN BORN IN THE CRADLE OF LIBERTY- A CRADLE WHICH HE DESIGNED HIMSELF ---
PERHAPS SOME OF THE POLITICIANS SHOULD STUDY A LITTLE EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY TOO
PROF. U. ESKIME REFRESHER COURSE IN AMERICAN HISTORY POLITICIANS PLEASE USE SIDE DOOR
CONGRESS-MAN
SENATOR I TELL YOU TALLEYRAND IS NOT A DANCER, AND COLUMBINE WAS NOT THE WIFE OF THE MAN WHO DISCOVERED AMERICA
ARE YOU SURE, PROFESSOR?
HISTORY OF U.S.
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Rose by Any Name . . .*

By Le Pelley

LAST YEAR NEARLY EVERYTHING YOU PLANTED TURNED OUT TO BE SPINACH .... I TRUST YOU WON'T MAKE THE SAME MISTAKE THIS YEAR —
NO, SIR — WE SURELY WON'T —
HOW ABOUT PUTTING IN A LITTLE SPINACIA OLERACEA . . ?
NOT A CHANCE —
I'D RECOGNIZE SPINACH THIS YEAR NO MATTER HOW YOU PRONOUNCE IT !!!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Was Beginning to Wonder—!*

By Rodgers

First of all ol' Pete and the spy he was following disappeared somewhere near this old house
And now the chap who was shadowing them seems to have vanished—
WOW!
"Well, thank goodness," I thought to myself. "I'm still here!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*That's a Promise*

By The Hagers

In my garage, propped up on sticks,
Stands, patiently, my Hustler Six.
The headlights stare reproachfully—
A little hurt, as you can see.
"Please let us down," the wheels implore.
"Down country roads we long to roar."
Wait, Hustler Six, a little while.
Joy will be ours on that first mile!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Free Enterprise vs. Politics

What kind of a free enterprise plank for their 1944 platform are the Republicans in Congress whittling out? They are hewing straight to the line when they oppose New Deal regimentation of business. But what a misshapen mess will be left if they get into a partisan groove and gouge away the basis of economic freedom contained in the reciprocal trade agreements!

The extremes to which the habit of political opposition is carrying some Republicans may be noted in statements at the hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee. Representative Gearhart of California:

> We encircled Germany by making trade concessions to countries all around which we did not extend to Germany. This was a contributing factor to the outbreak of the present war.

Representative Reed of New York:

> All of this talk about cementing friendly relations through commerce is just plain bunk.

Representative Jenkins of Ohio:

> Here's what I'm tired of—all this talk about fellowship and good will and you fellows all circumnavigating the globe. It all costs a lot of money. What do we get out of it?

Mr. Gearhart seems to have overlooked the uses Herr Goebbels can find for his statement, but that might be excused if it were accurate. He has overlooked also, however, certain basic facts. Hitler could have had a trade treaty if he had wanted one. Moreover, every one of the agreements made with his neighbors was open on the same products and terms to all other nations which did not discriminate against American trade. Actually if there was any war-provoking economic pressure from America it came more from high tariffs than from acts lowering them.

Those who scoff at friendships being developed by trade can cite exceptions, but common experience will prove the rule. As for, "What do we get out of it?" the question was asked in the face of figures which show American trade mounting 30 to 100 per cent under the Hull policies. While this increase was due partly to general economic recovery, the effects of the reciprocal agreements can be seen in the fact that the gains were larger in trade with countries which have agreements.

Of course all the Republican opposition is not of this extreme type. Some of it is asking rather for greater care in the making of agreements. But the party strategy appears designed to destroy the main features of the Hull method and to be a vestigial survival of and that it fathers monopolies. It fails recognize that the tariff was the first great step toward a planned economy and that it fathers monopolies. It fails to realize that an honest and consistent advocacy of free enterprise must foster freedom in the whole of the American economy.

But outside Congress many Republicans have been expressing appreciation for the Hull program's freedom-extending, peace-promoting effects. Wendell Willkie has been frank and courageous in his support and in pointing to the need for such a policy in shaping the postwar world. He has sought to give Republicans a bridge of escape from protectionism by pointing to the McKinley and Taft advocacy of reciprocity. A multitude of Americans have become convinced that barriers to trade are economically unsound and politically dangerous and that reciprocal agreements are a careful, intelligent method of lowering them.

When the National Association of Manufacturers, that traditional citadel of protectionism, comes out for the Hull agreements, it is time for the Republicans in Congress to wake up.

In Bonds—Out of Bondage

Bonds there are that bind with a tyrant's will, bonds that in this war have cut deep into millions of hearts and homes. And the bound hands stretch out in mute appeal to those still free to carry freedom's banner.

Bonds there are that bind with true affection and hold loved ones close, no matter to what far shores the call to preserve such ties may take them.

Bonds there are of humanity, kindness, and brotherly love that can draw all nations and peoples into a closely knit world to which oppression and war and slavery can find no entrance.

And there is yet another type of bond that can aid immeasurably in severing the first and tightening the others—Victory Bonds. Would Americans help further in loosening the thongs of the Axis and strengthening the cords of family and brotherhood? Then they will buy more and more and more Victory Bonds.

Three Little Words

One of the old vaudeville circuit jokes used to employ the dapper young man who asked the pretty young thing, "What are the three sweetest words in our language?"

"The three sweetest words?" she would repeat for the slow of comprehension.

"Yes, the three sweetest words," he would affirm for the benefit of the boys in the top gallery where the acoustics were poor.

"The three sweetest words," she would coyly reply, "are: Enclosed Please Find."

We can imagine that the California shipyard worker, described by Representative Hagen in Washington the other day, would agree. This worker, a patriotic "Okie," went to his foreman and said that his wife had just lost her job; so he'd have to find a place where he could earn a little money.

The foreman wanted to know what was the matter with the wages he was earning.

"What wages?" the puzzled worker demanded. Whereupon it developed he had been working for nine months at rates of about a dollar an hour under the impression he was just voluntarily helping Uncle Sam, and that his wife was supporting him while he did it.

We can imagine his surprise when the foreman patiently explained that those little slips he had been standing in line to collect each week, and which he had fortunately stuffed into a convenient pocket, actually had a definition no less sweet than that of the days of the Palace, Pantages', the Hippodrome, Keith's, and the Orpheum.

Patterns for Peace

There are people who advocate the division of the world into regions as a step toward durable peace after this war. There are others who say that the organization of peace must be on a world-wide basis. Between these two groups—the "regionalists" and the "universalists"—stands another body of opinion which would embrace both methods. This third group is on firm ground. The regional and the universal approaches to the peace problems are not antithetical, except as they may be made so by debaters. These two approaches are really complementary. Once this is seen, there remains chiefly the question of emphasis—the proportion of power to be entrusted to the regional groups as compared with that pooled in the world authority.

The Pan-American Day address by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, in New York offered a contribution to clearer thinking about this question. He dwelt on the achievements of the Good Neighbor Policy. He saw an example for other regions in this "continuing light of an international relationship."

Mr. Welles left no doubt, however, that he considered even such promising collaboration as exists in the Americas as inadequate to maintaining the world's peace. He saw this co-operation as "a cornerstone," not as the building, and said, "I myself believe the future peace and security of the world can only be assured by the ultimate creation of an international organization in which every region . . . is represented."

The dangers of regionalism to the postwar thinking of Americans do not arise from the functions which regionalism must play in the postwar world. These are necessary and constructive functions. But the objection to dwelling upon regionalism in discussion of postwar aims is that regionalism can so easily be used as a cloak by isolationists in avoiding the label of isolationism while it is unpopular. Regionalism can become a way out for extreme nationalists who cannot stomach the idea of Americans taking an interest in European affairs.

Such people will cite over and over again the achievements of the regional method in the New World, and the possibility of developing it elsewhere. But they get little encouragement from Mr. Welles. "When the common victory is won," says he, all the nations that have co-operated to make the New World a region of security will recognize "that the New World can never attain that measure of security and of well-being to which it aspires except in collaboration with the other States and regions of the world."

Our Readers Say—

To the Mothers in America

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To all you loving mothers I write this letter. I want you to know that we in Australia love and welcome your fine sons.

We who send sons, brothers, husbands to strange lands know how you are feeling, and because of it our hearts go out to your lads in their neat light uniforms, swaggering ever so slightly with the zest of virility.

There have been lads from Florida, Ohio, Chicago, Boston, Pennsylvania—everywhere. There are long-legged, keen-eyed sailors with eagles on their sleeves, who tell us they would like to see our zoo, only it entails a ferry trip of seven minutes, and they're "off the water for their leave"! They tell us with fond contempt, that Perth is a "good looker," but in some ways is rather like a fair-sized American cemetery—half as big and twice as dead! But they also tell us that they find us easy to know and to like.

They appreciate our friendly candor; our pioneer spirit like their own still lives within us, but they can't get along with our red tape! There was one fine young man from the seaplane base who couldn't budge from the verandah of a friend of mine because she had a real dyed-in-the-wool American cardinal in her aviary. They are all so well-behaved and orderly, despite their sense of fun, and if there has been any trouble we have not seen it.

"Somewhere in W. A." are your seaplanes, rocking gently at their moorings, and those steady young hands, as they raise their roaring machines only yards above our heads, soar away on duties beyond our knowledge. We never fail to feel gratitude for their vigilance.

Last, but indeed not least, we congratulate you on their deference and highly developed respect for older people. Let us all learn and remember that where our motive is right it brings its own protection, and so leave them to work according to their highest sense of what is right. God bless you, we will do our best to "keep an eye on them" for we regard them as our own.

(MRS.) MEDA C. LESCHEN CLIFTON
South Perth, West Australia

Jefferson's Moral Philosophy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thomas Jefferson as well as a number of signers of the Declaration of Independence probably were not orthodox Christians, but they did possess a sense of true spiritual values. Jefferson was one who suffered the contempt of many of the orthodox because of his concept of moral and political philosophy. This sense of spiritual values came from his study of the experience of other peoples in other countries where freedom was denied to the masses.

To Jefferson, democracy was the political expression of the spiritual idea that all men are created equal, and to maintain our freedom it is imperative that we be educated in the fundamentals of religious freedom if we are to assert it politically.

Allston, Mass. W. S. I.

"Yanks"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Robert W. Tucker in The Christian Science Monitor protests against headlines that refer to our soldiers as "Yanks." He prefers the word, "Americans."

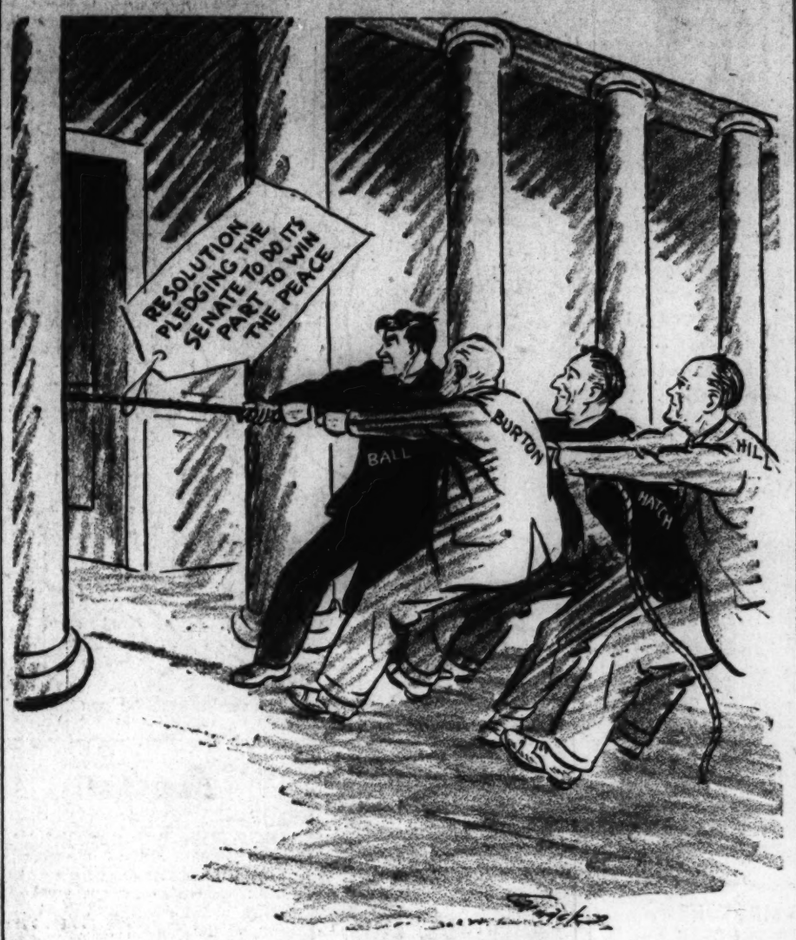
I wonder whether Mr. Tucker has ever written a newspaper headline. If he has he will know that it is often impossible to write an intelligible head using a word with so many letters as "Americans."

Incidentally, is the term, "Americans," any more accurate than "Yanks" when applied to our soldiers? Is not everyone who lives in North and South America an American?

Santa Barbara, Calif. ROBERT J. LEE

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Determined to Get It Out in the Open



The Bookshelf

A Call for Strategy

WE CAN WIN THIS WAR, by W. F. Kernan (Boston: Little, Brown. $1.50), is one of the most provocative—and provoking—books of the season. Let's look at a few quotations:

Item 1—"There never was a time from Hitler's advance into the Rhineland in 1936 to his advance into Russia in 1941 when he wasn't wide-open strategically speaking and when he couldn't have been folded up in short order by any general who knew his trade. In every case all that was necessary was a well-directed thrust at the German line of communications in order to accomplish the equilibrium-upsetting, dislocating effect without which there is no strategy."

". . . . all that was necessary!" So simple!

Item 2—"The curse of all armies since time and war began is administration—the paunch that walks like a man, the belly that is sometimes mistaken for a warrior. . . . It is a good servant but a most deplorable master, and no greater evil can befall a nation in arms than to be subjected to the dictatorship of the super-efficient administrator."

This is a useful warning.

Item 3—"For reasons inherent in the strength of materials, the location of strategic metals, the population and industrial strength of Hitlerian Europe, before we can build sufficient planes to make even an appreciable dent in the Axis by dropping bombs, Nazi Germany will be able to outbuild us two to one."

Contrary to all the evidence!

Item 4—"It was Guadalcanal all over again in Africa. The global strategy that had worked so well in the Pacific (for the Axis) was now transferred to the Atlantic, where it had lost none of its efficacy to give aid and comfort to the enemy."

Tell this to General Montgomery.

Colonel Kernan's main thesis is that the United Nations' military effort so far has been devoid of strategy, that it is merely a bad imitation of German tactics and that what is needed is a direct blow at the hub of the Axis rather than continued pecking at the rim of the wheel.

Behind his plea are his deep feeling and sound military doctrine. Logically, it seems reasonable to strike at the heart of enemy power, and even a civilian can see there is much more than some very biting phrases in his criticism of muscle-bound military mentalities. Yet there are strange gaps in the reasoning in this book. When he comes to practical application of his theories the author is much less than convincing.

* * *

A year ago in his "Defense Will Not Win the War" Colonel Kernan advocated the landing of 200,000 men a month in Italy, but ignored entirely the means of getting them there, and now he seems to scorn the possibility of using Africa as a base of attack on Italy, which for some reason he considers the heart of Hitler's empire.

In "We Can Win this War" he is urging the Allies to strike Hitler in "a manner to create a problem impossible of solution the moment it is fairly posed." He keeps asking for a drive at Hitler's communications, and offers such "examples" as an offensive through the Aegean, the Adriatic or southern France, and then possibly through the Ukraine. The closest he comes to a definition of strategy is a "maneuver of mass" which "turns the enemy before the battle."

To the lay reader Colonel Kernan would be more helpful if he were a little clearer in explaining what kind of action meets his concept of strategy. It must be confusing even to military minds when he scorns such attrition campaigns as those in North Africa and Guadalcanal but lauds Wellington's rim-of-the-wheel campaigns in Spain against Napoleon. It would help also if he were not quite so scornful about indicating ways and means, such as bases and supplies.

D. M. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

Are Individualists Arrogant?

By Frank L. Perrin

Although the day when it can be said that war has ended and peace has dawned may be distant, it is a hopeful sign that so many thoughtful persons in the progressive countries are earnestly seeking the pattern by which a world peace may be perfected and preserved. It is easily understood why, even in the initial stages of the planning and discussion, there is not complete agreement of even a promise of early accord. In the democracies, particularly, there is more than one school of thought. Because of this there are two or more so-called political parties, each assuming to guarantee sane solutions to national problems, the formulas being the product of patriotic endeavor and unselfish sacrifice to the common welfare.

Those of us who may be tempted to show impatience or resentment because of the lack, in the United States or elsewhere, of full accord and unanimity of thought touching the problems of the peace so ardently hoped for, would not for a minute, it is believed, wish for ourselves, or for any people, the domination and absolutism which are the concomitants of directed or imposed governmental rule. In defense of so-called political freedom of thought and action it need not be insisted that with all the freedom desired we have achieved anything even remotely resembling economic perfection. But we have enjoyed ourselves trying to achieve just that, and in experimenting, cutting and fitting, shaping and discarding, choosing, and retaining, finally, that which most nearly meets our present-day needs, or that which has stood the acid test where ambitious substitute nostrums have failed.

* * *

From the Reform Party in which the aggrieved disciples and adherents of Horace Greeley combined to express their indignation, down through the years to the Populism of Jerry Simpson, the powerful protestations of the Farmer-Labor agitators, the Progressive Party defeatism of the La Follettes, father and sons, to these days when the New Deal brand seems to be fading to seasonable dimness, the ambitions and aggressiveness of eloquent and sometimes persuasive dissenting individualists have never swayed very far from its charted course the sturdy craft of what we now gratefully regard as the established order.

Looking backward, we are persuaded to believe that but for the misfortunes of this present war which we feel was not of our own inciting, the voyage would be a happy and prosperous one.

But we find ourselves, together with our friends and allies everywhere, face to face with a problem which, in its boundaries and dimensions, is more engrossing and abstruse than any we have heretofore been compelled to deal with and aid in solving. We have proved to our own satisfaction, and probably to the satisfaction of even our remote neighbors and some of those who do not at all like us or our way of life, that the path of peaceful pursuits and the equitably regulated sharing of initiative and its benefits, is the only road to established and permanent peace. What, this being the case, is our present duty and responsibility?

* * *

The formula is not secret. But those who run do not always stop to read. Even if they did read they may lack, without our help, the opportunity even to attempt to capture and utilize what they might earnestly desire. There are thoughtful and earnest students of world economy who are convinced that the only assurance of preventing future wars even more destructive and terrible than this present war is the universal sharing of the common right to freedom of opportunity and freedom of initiative, safeguarded by the underwritten pledge that resulting benefits shall accrue to those whose right it is to possess them.

Are we who so gratefully appreciate the opportunity, and possess the understanding to demonstrate the truth and practicability of what we should realize is given to all alike, to selfishly and somewhat smugly say to our neighbors that if they would share these with us they must themselves learn by the hard and perhaps impossible way? It would be better, when the seaways and airways are cleared, if we were to put away the remnants of our individualism and selfish arrogance, and help in teaching the lessons so greatly needed. Where the need exists is where it must be met.

The Wide Horizon

People's Opinion Poll

By Selden Menefee

In the little town of Valparaiso, Indiana, is a committee of some 40 people who believe they have found a formula for making democracy work. For the past year they have been trying out their theories on the citizens of Porter County, in a little poll of their own which they call the People's Opinion Poll—"POP" for short.

The philosophy behind this movement is very simple. It comes of a conviction that as our towns and cities have grown, something vital has gone out of the democratic process. That something is best symbolized by the old New England custom of holding town meetings. Entering a voting booth every two or four years is a far cry from publicly debating issues of immediate interest and voting on them then and there.

To some extent the commercial public opinion poll has helped to bridge the gap between the people and their representatives between elections. They have made known to Congress public sentiment on major national issues. This has been useful at times. But there is something undemocratic, too, about existing polls. Working with a sample as small as 3,000 for the Nation, they reach only about one voter in 20,000. The one thing lacking is a sense of democratic participation on the part of the 19,999 voters not interviewed.

* * *

The People's Opinion Poll of Porter County has as its aim the correction of these unfavorable features. Its sparkplug is Dr. W. L. Cortelyou, professor of biology at Valparaiso University. He conceives of the ideal poll as a device for educating the people and helping to integrate the community, rather than as simply a problem in statistics.

To these ends, Dr. Cortelyou's group proposes to divide each county or group of counties in the Nation into fifty groups of similar size and composition, on a neighborhood or precinct basis, and to poll one of these groups each week, taking them in rotation until every voter in every area has been reached. The President, Congress, and the people themselves would propose the questions, and district, State, and Federal boards would then select the question of the week. The neighborhoods to be polled would hold meetings during the week preceding the vote to discuss the question. Radio and newspapers would carry arguments, thus minimizing the snap judgments which sometimes predominate in present polls.

Ballots would be distributed by mail and return postage prepaid; then classified by age, sex, race, occupation, etc., and the results sent to Government and press.

On a nation-wide basis, presumably more than a million voters would be polled each week. The project would be financed by Federal funds; such a poll could be conducted for three or four years, Dr. Cortelyou believes, for the cost of one battleship.

The work of the Porter County POP so far has consisted only of polling 200 persons selected at random from the voters, using return postcards, and publishing the results in the local paper. During the last half of 1942, for example, the POP learned that 85 per cent of its respondents opposed gasoline rationing for Indiana before it was put into effect; that an even greater majority favored continuing our biennial national elections in wartime (there were only two dissenters on this); that the median number of working hours favored was 44; and that a majority of the people in the locality backed the President when he threatened Congress if it did not act immediately to prevent inflation.

* * *

The proportion of postcard recipients who bothered to reply in these experimental polls ranged from 40 per cent on the gas rationing question down to almost zero on a question concerning the county health services. This meant the respondents were a selected group, as people of higher education and economic status always tend to answer mail communications most frequently.

Dr. Cortelyou answers this criticism by saying he is trying to measure informed opinion, of an intensity great enough to lead people to return a penny postcard. Certainly a constant check would have to be made by means of personal interviews to determine whether persons of low income and educational status are represented in proportion to the intensity of their feelings on various questions.

The POP committee is now attempting to cover all of Porter County as experimental area. One State Senator has promised to sponsor a bill extending the poll to all of Indiana, to cover State-wide issues. On the national scene, the only progress made so far was the insertion of a summary of the plan in the Congressional Record last June by Representative Charles Halleck of Indiana.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ..... $6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 656 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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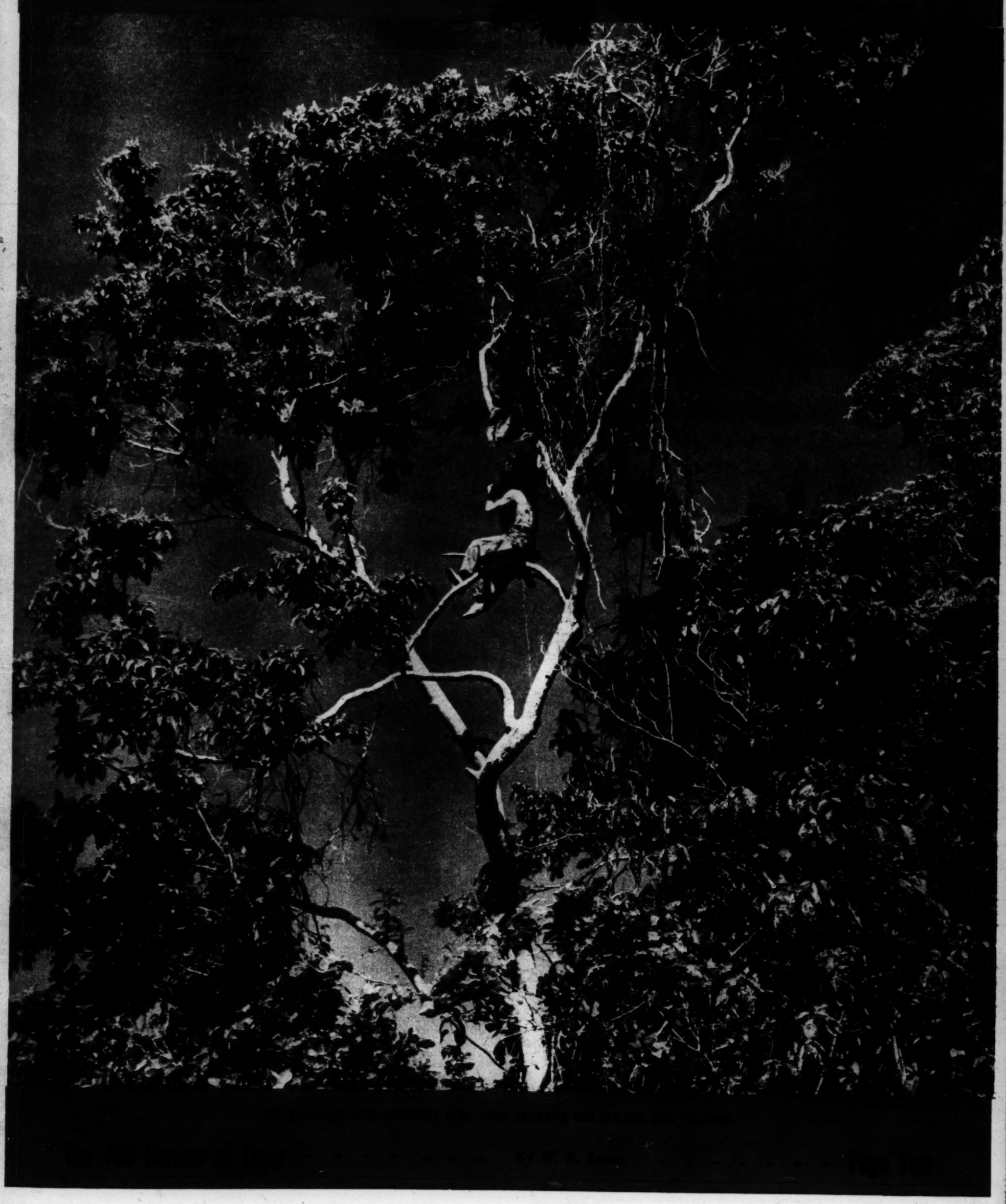
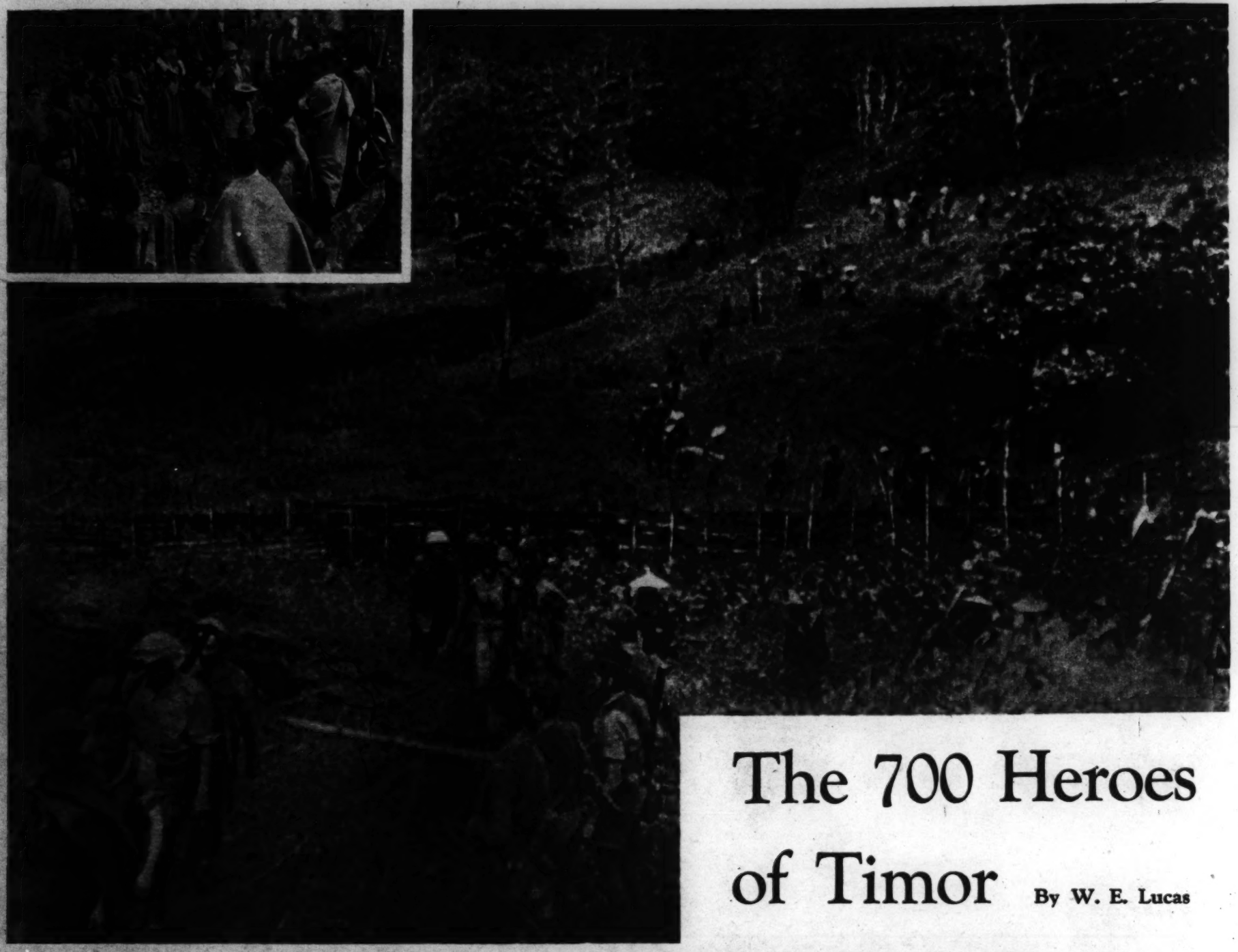




The 700 Heroes of Timor

By W. E. Lucas

SMALL BAND OF STRAGGLING "AUSSIES" KEEP UP FIGHT AGAINST ENEMY ON ISLAND OF TIMOR. (INSET) FRIENDLY NATIVES

ALMOST FORGOTTEN, months ago, a tiny Dutch force opposed a Japanese landing in Portuguese Timor. They numbered not more than 700 men; against them the Japanese had over 5,000. Recently, the remnants of this heroic band—after a year of incredible resistance in the jungles of Timor, where the Japanese strength had increased by ten times its early numbers and their own had diminished by at least one third—arrived in Australia.

It is a story that will have few parallels in this war for sheer physical endurance against overwhelming odds, against starvation and against the hardships of this tropical country.

I recently spent some days with these men in their camp somewhere in Australia. They were an interesting lot. There were a few Dutchmen among them, officers and N. C. O.'s, the rest were natives from almost every part of the Netherlands East Indies; some were tall and husky, others were little, seemingly frail men with wrists and arms like those of a child. They spoke a variety of languages; their customs varied, their religions were diverse; some were regular prewar soldiers, others had just been called to the colors at the outbreak of the Pacific war; among these latter there were clerks and cooks, teachers and coolies and just ordinary peasants. They had known nothing of the war and less about the desperateness of life lived as hunted men in tropical jungles. But one year's campaign and hardship had welded them together in as fine and sturdy a body of men as I have ever seen.

One day when the tide has turned they will, with their experience of jungle warfare and their toughness of fiber, be the spearhead of the way back to the Netherlands East Indies. They are now eager to start on the road back and they have many old scores to pay back.

This is the story of their year's resistance as told to me by a tall, handsome Dutch captain with steel blue eyes and a chin that thrust forward at me with grim determination. He had led this Dutch force for almost the whole course of the Timor fighting. He was an old soldier with 19 years' service with the Dutch Army in the Tropics. He was tough; this was his life, and he spoke of the whole epic as if it were a matter-of-course, day-in-and-day-out routine.

"The Japanese attacked Dilli on Feb. 20, a week after a small Dutch and Australian force had landed there to hold the place until Portuguese reinforcements, which were already on the way from Mozambique, had arrived. If they did come, it was our purpose to retire back into Dutch Timor and there await the eventual Japanese attack.

"At midnight on that February night, shadowy forms of ships were seen making for Dilli Harbor. Most people thought they were Portuguese transports, until the salvos from heavy naval guns struck the little town. One of the first shells hit the building which we were using as Dutch headquarters. The Japanese consulate, which was a few yards away from our headquarters, was unscathed. It is certain that the enemy had been given their target from spies on shore.

"Under cover of this heavy naval barrage the Japanese troops attempted to land at Dilli from steel barges, but against the concentrated fire of our small force not a single enemy soldier succeeded in setting foot on shore. After about two hours, the enemy armada pulled out and by sunrise next morning they were seen—two cruisers, three destroyers, and two large transports—heading for a beach near an airfield about four miles to the west of Dilli.

"Here they made their second attempt to land. The cruisers standing off far out and the destroyers nearer in shore prepared to soften the way for their troops. For over an hour they shelled the beach and airfield, where we had already prepared some defensive positions. The Japanese bombers also joined in the battle, blasting all around the area. Against this cannonade we had only a battery of four ancient field guns which had already done 40 years' service with the Dutch forces in the East Indies. The cruisers were out of range of our guns, but the destroyers had come in too close, and one was hit by three shells and sank before our eyes. In the course of time, our artillery was out of action and we were left with about 400 men, armed with six Vickers guns, four mortars and a few light machine-guns to await the Japanese assault. By 9 o'clock they began to come, boat load after boat load of them.

"Our men, for almost all of them were under fire for the first time, stuck to their posts doggedly, mowing down wave after wave of Japanese as they tried to land. In time, however, numbers began to tell. The first shore positions were forced back and then gradually we were pushed back down the length of the airfield. By that evening, we were still clinging to the southernmost tip, and at least 700 of the enemy had been killed on the beaches and foreshore.

"That night, another Japanese force landed further west down the coast and were advancing toward Dilli in an endeavor to cut off our way of escape inland. Under cover of darkness we gathered together what remained of us, leaving our Vickers guns and mortars, as they were too heavy to carry, and made for the main road to Atamboea, in Dutch Timor, about 200 miles away.

"But even then we were too late. At about 6 o'clock in the morning a scout came back to tell us that a mechanized Japanese force was roaring down the road along which we intended to travel. There was nothing for it but to take to the jungle.

"I left a small body of men to ambush the Japanese, while the main body struck south for the mountains. That ambush was the first of many that we made during the next 12 months, while the battle we fought at the beachhead was the first and last time we stood and faced the Japanese in a major engagement.

"That ambush was the most successful we ever had in the whole Timor campaign. It gave the Japanese such a fright that they were chary of moving anywhere for weeks afterwards and it gave the main body an opportunity to make good their escape. I had left a young lieutenant and 23 men to carry it out. They had one Bren gun between them and a few light machine-guns and five Tommy guns, apart from ordinary carbines. The Japanese obviously were expecting some sort of opposition in the gorge that cut through the mountains.

"A Zero fighter was sent up to scout around and see what signs could be found of our activities. When nothing could be seen it gave the all clear and the enemy column continued its advance. Actually, the site for the ambush had been chosen a mile beyond the gorge, where the road stretched in full view for several hundred yards. Most of the men were posted on slightly rising ground which commanded the whole length of the road, while the Bren gun section was stationed about 200 yards in advance. An enemy column, suspecting nothing, swept on past the Bren gun position which held its fire, and approached our main body. At about 50 yards' range the machine-gunners and Tommy guns opened up. The first few Japanese trucks were immediately set on fire and those that followed piled up on this wreckage as the enemy troops jumped

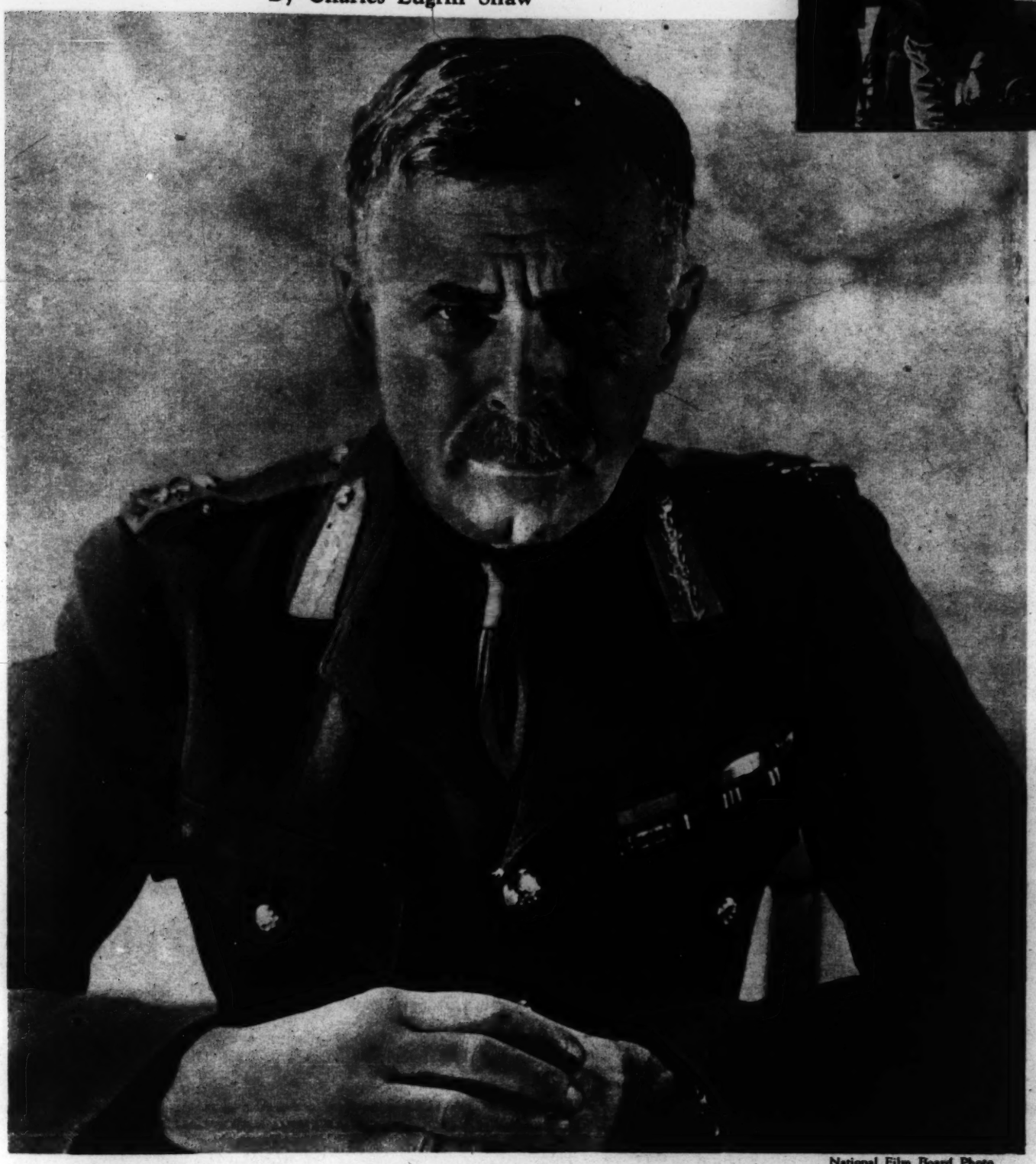
(Continued on page 12)

Canada's No. 1 Soldier

By Charles Lugrin Shaw

WIELDS BLACKSMITH'S HAMMER

Commander McNaughton Inspects a Canadian Armored Division



National Film Board Photo

LIEUT. GEN. A. G. L. McNAUGHTON, COMMANDER OF CANADIAN ARMY OVERSEAS

SOMEWHERE in the south of England today is an intensely serious and hard-working, khaki-clad natural scientist who for the better part of three years has been preparing for the specific job of helping to defeat Germany—on German soil.

The natural scientist in khaki is Andy McNaughton, Canada's No. 1 soldier, the boss of nearly 200,000 Canadian troops overseas, who, like their leader, have been training and marking time for the moment when the planners of Allied strategy give them the signal to attack the heart of Hitlerland.

It has been a long and at times wearisome wait for a man of such restless aspirations as Lieut. Gen. Andrew George Latta McNaughton, but he has been making profitable use of his time by developing an army, which for its size, according to its admirers, packs the hardest hitting power in the world.

The Canadian Army, as such, has yet to be tested in combat in this war. It narrowly missed contact with the enemy in Norway and in France, before the retreat to Dunkirk doomed those hopes. Canadians took part in the raids at Spitzbergen and at Dieppe, and Canadian airmen and sailors have, of course, been fighting on every front. But in the larger sense the Canadians, as a major fighting organization, are still waiting for their big chance.

In the last war, the Canadians proved their toughness and their capacity to hold their own against Germany's best troops, and no one is more certain that the Canadians of today will uphold that tradition than their commanding officer.

* * *

McNaughton is a hard-bitten professional soldier who in the last war won the reputation of being the smartest gunnery officer in the British Empire's armies, yet he isn't a typical military man. In many respects he is more the natural scientist than the warrior. Skilled in all the tricks of modern warfare—a mathematically minded man with a flair for engineering research—McNaughton has no love for war in itself.

"War is no glamorous, gay and glorious adventure," says McNaughton. "It's a grim, grisly business to be ended as soon as possible."

His present task, in which he serves with tireless and complete devotion, is a matter of duty and necessity with him, but without that compelling urge he would rather be back on a farm somewhere in his native Canada, preferably near the woods and a good stream. For Andy McNaughton is a farm boy who has gone a long way from the environment of his first desires.

The tiny town of Moosomin still claims McNaughton as its first citizen, although it is many a year since the General visited that place on the flat prairie of Saskatchewan, where he learned to ride on an Indian cayuse, where he first displayed his talent with explosives by making a bomb and fashioning from a piece of discarded boiler tubing a cannon for shooting gophers.

His father was a fur trader, who sold buffalo hides in Chicago before going into the Canadian frontier to establish himself and prosper. But Andy was of a studious turn and the elder McNaughton had no wish to deprive the boy of the sort of education which only the East could then provide. So Andy was shipped off to McGill University in Montreal, where he made such a brilliant record as a student that a professorship was offered him and accepted.

Early in life McNaughton became interested in military affairs. He joined the militia and when the first war broke out he was among the first to go from Canada—an artillery major at 26. Twice wounded in action, he was a much-decorated brigadier general when the war ended, and one of Canada's most distinguished fighting men. He was made chief of the Canadian General Staff and as such had a good deal to do with running the Dominion's peacetime army.

But in his university years McNaughton had developed a love for natural science and engineering that surpassed his interest in the army. After all, he reasoned, soldiering isn't the most important thing when there is no war.

So McNaughton was made director of Canada's National Research Council, where he made it his job to apply abstract science to the practical uses of modern industry. His inspiration in that direction sprang perhaps from his great-grandfather, who had helped James Watt design and operate the world's first steam engine.

But McNaughton couldn't separate himself entirely from the realities of war. He was among the first to realize that in the next war air transportation would play a vital part. He envisioned the day when planes would fly from coast to coast in Canada on a commercial basis and today he is regarded as one of the pioneers of the great Trans-Canada Airways, operated by the Canadian Government through its Canadian National Railways system. In that work he was able to take advantage of the facilities offered by his National Research Council, for it was there that he developed the cathode ray direction-finder and many other scientific gadgets now standard equipment on commercial and military planes.

* * *

In the present war, McNaughton has applied his scientific knowledge to the improvement of armament and equipment. He has never been satisfied with makeshift or inferior weapons; usually he is satisfied only when he has tested guns, tanks, and other matériel himself. His repeated suggestions and insistence on getting the best has been a basic factor in the high efficiency of Canadian munitions plants. A modern soldier, in McNaughton's opinion, is no better than the arms he bears. And, more important, the soldier's personal safety depends on his getting weapons superior to his enemy's.

"Our object in this war," says McNaughton, "is to use shells instead of men."

He is considerate of his troops. He is a strict disciplinarian, but he has the right bearing and appearance of command and his personality is one that inspires authority. He doesn't have to be a martinet to get things done. On the other hand, he doesn't allow personal friendships to hobble his plans. It may have troubled him a few months ago to send back to Canada some of his older officers simply because he felt that modern fighting demanded youth, but he didn't permit sentiment to interfere with his judgment. The result of that single policy has been to build an army in which the average age of lieutenant colonels is barely 32. It is a young, rugged and aggressive army that McNaughton leads.

There has been no official intimation that the United Nations' high command has selected the fighting rôle for Canadians in this war. Things like that aren't announced in advance. But perhaps there is more than a hint in the oft-repeated

(Continued on page 13)

A National Theater Comes to Britain

By Harold Hobson

THE WAR has given Great Britain a National Theater. Very few people have noticed the fact, because this National Theater is not in the least like the National Theaters of other countries. It is not housed in a palatial building. It has no permanent company. It is not called a National Theater. And it has no connection with the site of the National Theater in Kensington, which was chosen, with a general fanfare of trumpets and a display of celebrities, in the early summer of 1938.

Great hopes were built on that site. This is just as well, because nothing else has been built there. It still stands, a huge triangular hole in the middle of the Cromwell Road, surrounded by the same high, wood fence which bounded it on the day that Bernard Shaw handed the deeds of possession over to Geoffrey Whitworth, the chairman of the National Theater Committee. That afternoon large, bright blue letters shone from the fence, announcing cheerily, "Site of National Theater." These letters can still be seen, but they are very faded now. They are almost illegible in comparison—and competition—with the prominent Emergency Water Supply signs that today decorate the fence, and indicate the purpose to which the National Theater site has for the moment been put. One day, no doubt, when the war is over, they will be brightened up again, and a National Theater of the conventional kind will rise in majestic confirmation of them.

In the meantime, Tyrone Guthrie, director and administrator of the Old Vic., pointed out the other day the essence of a National Theater is that it is supported by state financial assistance. It is something we have never had in this country, but it is something we have today. Through the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts, commonly known as C. E. M. A., the Treasury makes money grants to such artistic ventures as it considers needs and deserves them.

In Cambridge, for example, the Arts Theater is now assisted by C. E. M. A. This theater was opened in February, 1936, with the object of "the entertainment of the university and the town." It is built in the form of a pentagon, symbolizing its intention of forming a "home in Cambridge for the five arts of drama, opera, ballet, music and cinema." This purpose it has furthered on a generous scale, presenting Shakespeare, plays by O'Neill, Chekhov, Bridie, Coward, and Shaw, famous players like Dame Marie Tempest, Edith Evans, and Owen Nares, and even pantomimes like "Jack and Jill." But now the Arts has decided to establish a resident company under the direction of Norman Marshall, who, just before the outbreak of war, had four productions in London and one on Broadway running simultaneously. This theater is supported both by the town and the University of Cambridge, and also by C. E. M. A. It is therefore true to say that a little bit of the National Theater has been established in Cambridge. Another little bit of it is in Bristol, where the Theater Royal has been taken on a 21 years' lease by C. E. M. A.

* * *

The state, however, through C. E. M. A., does not confine its new policy of financial assistance to the drama to theaters as buildings. At Cambridge, the Canterbury Company of Pilgrim Players recently played a week's program. This company appears in Royal Ordnance Factories, in schools, churches, community centers, and even prisons. In its repertory are Shaw's "Village Wooing," Obey's "Noah," Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral," and Bridie's "A Change for the Worse" and "The Dragon and the Dove." The company consists of ten players, under the direction of E. Martin Browne, who was responsible for the production of Eliot's Beckett drama both on Broadway and in London. It is supported by state funds which guarantee it against loss, on condition that it is not run for private profit. The players do not confine their activity to acting. They design their own costumes and make them, and look after their advance publicity themselves. They receive servicemen's wages, are provided with billets, and given subsistence traveling allowances. Their standards of scenery are naturally simple, but their production is excellent. The only play of theirs I saw in Cambridge was "Noah." It was very finely done.

James Bridie has written both "A Change for the Worse" and "The Dragon and the Dove" especially for the Pilgrim Players. I am told that he sold the rights of the first piece to them for 2s. 6d. (50 cents). He originally intended to charge 2s., but added a couple of lines of verse, and in consideration of this put on an extra sixpence.

The audiences reached by these Pilgrim Players are not primarily commercial audiences. They play chiefly to men and women in the services, to factory workers, and organized groups. But state aid for the drama now extends far beyond this. The Old Vic. companies, for example, are state-protected from loss, enabling them to fulfill a long-cherished desire to tour in remote parts of the country. They have taken "The Merchant of Venice," "King John," and "Othello" into mining villages in Wales and in the north, where living players have not been seen since the last war. Miss Esmé Church, who is one of the principal producers, tells me that these performances have been enormously popular. They have even led to the beginning of a Children's Theater such as has not before been seen in this country.

It happened like this: Some of the young men and women in the Old Vic. Shakespearean companies, whose functions were confined to carrying on banners and playing First and Second Citizens, Soldiers, and so on, became impatient at not having more to do. So Miss Church encouraged them to devise a variety entertainment for children, which could be given on Saturday mornings in each of the towns they visited. The result of this was an excellent and very successful junior vaudeville, which caused Miss Church to conceive the idea of a real children's play. She therefore directed the production of Cicely Hamilton's "The Beggar Prince," of which performances have now been given in most of the towns toured by the Old Vic. companies. Education committees and schools have co-operated with Miss Church, and the performances have been crowded. The price of admission is a shilling. "It is important," says Miss Church, "not to undersell the cinema. Children, like grown-ups, are apt to think that what they are given free isn't worth having." Miss Church is now in London, having been authorized by C. E. M. A. to develop plans for an organized Children's Theater upon a large and ambitious scale.

* * *

This brings state aid for the theater right to the very doors of London. Actually, other companies have brought it within the very gates of the West End. None of the organizations so far mentioned is, properly speaking, a commercial venture. But it seems that, in its newfound enthusiasm for the theater, the state in Britain is not rigidly opposed to assisting even commercial productions, provided that their artistic standard is sufficiently high. Probably the most energetic theatrical organization in London is that of H. M. Tennent, Ltd., which has put on such pieces as Coward's "Blithe Spirit," Emlyn Williams's "The Morning Star," and Terence Rattigan's "Flare Path." It is now making itself responsible

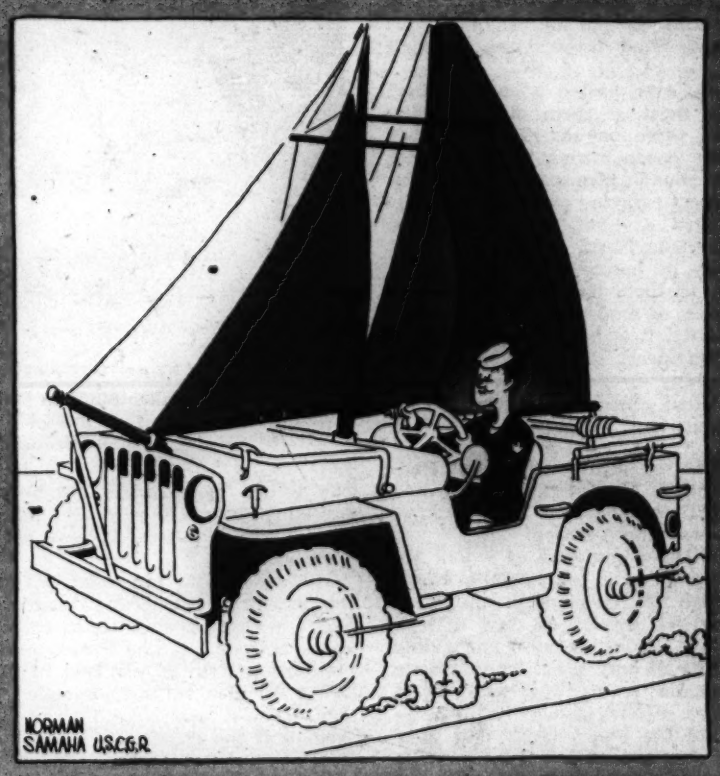
(Continued on page 13)

Fun of the Forces

Pen and Ink Sketches
by Norman Samaha
United States Coast Guard

"Pipe It Down, Mac, You're Drowning Me Out"

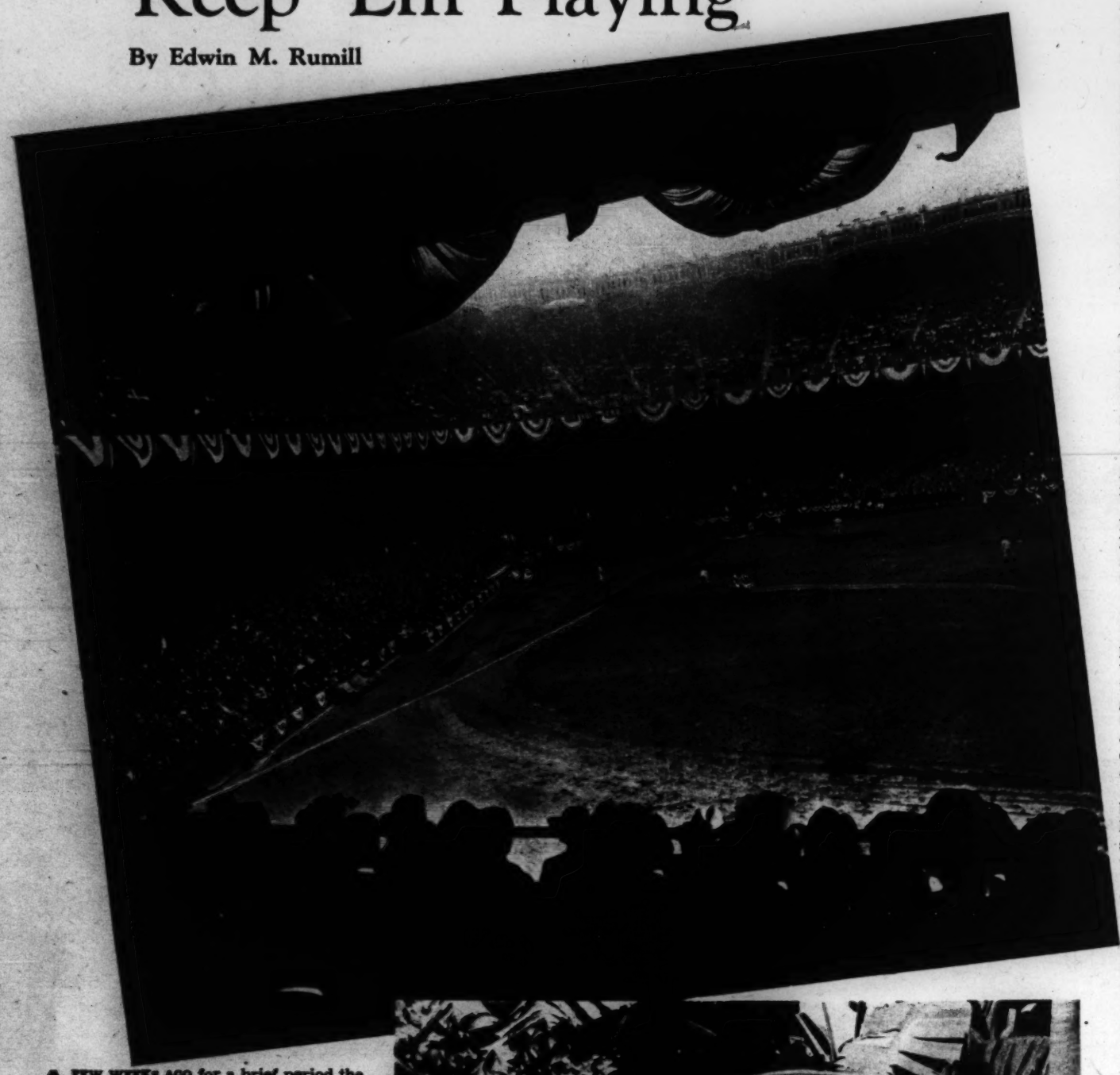
Coast Guard Dreams—It Couldn't Happen Here



"No Gas! Who Cares? We're in the Navy Now"

Keep 'Em Playing

By Edwin M. Rumill



A FEW WEEKS AGO for a brief period the American troops in North Africa were moving in the wrong direction. Germany's Marshal Rommel was pouring through Kasserine Pass, pushing the American boys back over terrain which already held their tank and boot marks.

About that time an urgent call for fresh supplies reached the Army Air Transport Command in the United States. It demanded the usual necessities of a modern army, fighting a modern war. But there was something else. In the command was the request: Send three dozen baseball bats.

Have you ever hefted a baseball bat? No? Well, most of them weigh in the vicinity of three pounds. Three pounds times three dozen means 108 pounds of wood—108 pounds, plus space, on an Army Air Transport carrying precious materials to a vital spot. And yet, the United States Army officers in North Africa considered 108 pounds of baseball lumber just as important to their fighting men as 108 extra pounds of food or ammunition.

Incidentally, it is interesting that by a strange coincidence Rommel and his men began walking backwards shortly after the bats had completed their Trans-Atlantic journey.

* * *

Ever since the bombing of Pearl Harbor sports critics have been wrestling with the query: Does big-league baseball have a place in wartime America?

Some critics—a majority of whom are non-sports minded in peacetime—contend that if a man has the physical equipment to play baseball five or six days a week from April to October, running and sliding and swinging as only a hardened athlete can, he should be fighting with Uncle Sam's sailors, soldiers or marines; or helping to build the ships, tanks and guns that these boys use. Others point out that with transportation facilities jammed, and gasoline and rubber paramount to the war effort, ball players and the customers who pay to see them should not be allowed traveling space, either on Pullmans or on street cars and busses. At least, not during rush hours.

Associated Press and Wide World Photos

FLAG-DECKED AND CROWDED TO THE DOORS

Above: The Yankee Stadium During a World Series Game Between the Giants and Yankees. Below: United States Soldiers in Panama Cheer a World Series Game Brought to Them by Short Wave

However, as the big-league player faces the same draft classification routine as you and I, with no special consideration; and as the national pastime already has turned over better than 40 per cent of its manpower to the various branches of the service and to essential industries, it would seem that the critics are without a substantial concrete foundation. Furthermore, ball clubs and athletes in other branches of sport travel catch-as-catch-can with the rest of us.

On numerous occasions this winter National Hockey League clubs had to ride coach because Pullmans were not available. At other times they had to drive many miles in private automobiles to make connections between Canada and the United States. Because railroad officials no longer hold trains for tardy civilians, no overtime hockey games were allowed during the regular season. On returning to Boston from New York, the Boston Olympics and newspapermen traveling with them had to sit up all night in an unheated coach.

Baseball clubs, too, will travel as they can, without asking for special consideration. In fact, they already have done so during the spring training campaign.

Then, there are the optimists. And who are they? Where are those persons who think that professional ball players should be allowed to play at a time when the future of democracy is threatened?

They are in fox holes in the Pacific and North Africa. They are in Army camps throughout the nation; in Iceland, Alaska, planes over Berlin, in England, Australia and Ireland. They are in defense plants and on farms, working long, heartbreaking hours—holding stoutly to a wartime pace which is geared for victory. And they want to read about, listen to and—the more fortunate—watch baseball in lean, idle hours. What is also important, Washington wants them to. What weapon can match the power of high morale?

* * *

The pessimists should talk with some of the fighting men who have returned from battle areas, among them Major Pat Hanley of the Marines and former Boston University football coach, and Joe Cronin, manager of the Boston Red Sox, who went on a Red Cross mission to the Pacific theater. These men, and many others, have told of the hunger of fighting boys for baseball news—for any news touching the sports world. When The Sporting News, baseball weekly published in St. Louis, reaches a war zone—and it does regularly—the print is hardly visible by the time is has gone the rounds.

It has been proposed that, after the regular season of 1943 is over, the big leagues fly teams of stars to war zones to play exhibitions for heroes, just as Hollywood sent moving-picture stars. One idea is to have the World Series participants go on tour, with the Army providing the transportation. Another is to have a pair of picked all-star teams make the trip. Or, of course, both plans could be carried out in two directions.

There is also the financial angle. The big leagues raised many thousands of dollars for service organizations a year ago, starting with all-star games and ending with the World Series. An enlargement of this financial assistance is certain to come with the approaching campaign.

America—as it has in other problems pertaining to the war—can take a tip from England on the sports question. Despite the pounding Britain is taking from the air, she still has time to play. An England-Wales championship soccer match in London recently drew 75,000 spectators.

And there is another but rather important angle to the optimistic side of wartime baseball. The Axis, particularly the Japs, are conscious of the grip the national pastime has on America. You can imagine, therefore, what a sudden closing down of the big leagues would do to their already inflated confidence.

* * *

Having trained north of the Mason-Dixon Line for the first time in the modern history of the game, the big leagues are ready to make a go of this uncertain '43 season. Priorities on equipment, such as used in uniforms, balls, shoes, etc., are felt from one end of the major circuit to the other. And the situation will get more cramped before it improves. The manpower problem is growing daily. Players past their peaks and others no better than fast semi-professionals in normal times are now earning regular pay in the big leagues, all because many of last year's stars have answered the call to the colors, or have settled in defense plants.

The grade of big-league play, therefore, has dropped considerably. Much color has been removed. Name players are not nearly as prominent as before. But as Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis told the magnates a few weeks ago: "We'll continue the game as long as each club has nine men to put on the field."

Profits this time are incidental. If major magnates break even in '43 they will consider the season a job well done. They will know that they have carried the game to boys who need it, just as much as they need good food and letters from the folks at home. They will have limped through a spring, summer and fall which helped keep the word "play" alive in an America working overtime.

On the home front one hears the slogan: "Keep 'em flying!"

Those who are fighting with guns and planes and ships have a slogan, also. It is: "Keep 'em playing!"

Sing Again, Together!

By Robert Lawrence Weer

MR. WEER TRAINS A CLASS OF FUTURE SONG LEADERS

COMMUNITY SINGING AT HARVARD

The Coeducational Harvard Summer School Gathers on the Steps of Widener Library for a Weekly Sing

IF FOLKS WOULD just get together for an hour or so each week, and open up their mouths and let go in great bursts of song, the home front would rally quickly into step with our boys on far-flung battle fronts. For community singing is one of the world's greatest unifying influences.

The moral and spiritual value of community singing in the war effort is unlimited, and if it were only accorded the important place in the war effort that it certainly deserves, the nation—and the world—would reap untold benefits from it.

This doesn't mean our having another singing Army and another singing Navy, as was the case during the last World War. It means the establishment of singing communities everywhere, where young and old pour forth their voices in song. But, in order to make this possible, there must be trained leadership.

During World War I, every city, town, and village held its regular community sings. And at every Army camp and Naval training station, competent key men taught community song leading, so practically each unit in the service had its own song leader.

Today—there are only about four songs which have continued the popularity gained during the last war, and are still favorites in community sings—"Tipperary," "Over There," "There's a Long, Long Trail A-winding," and "Keep the Home Fires Burning." These are wonderful marching songs—real war songs.

There may be more good marching songs today, outside those identified with the various branches of the service, but if so I haven't heard them. Perhaps this is because modern warfare has become so thoroughly mechanized. The popular songs which the boys like to sing today do not have martial rhythm. Many are sentimental, of course. But, they are not of the type that lend themselves so well to community singing.

Actually, while community singing seems to have been pushed aside in this mechanical age of radios, talkies, and juke boxes, these mechanical producers of music have not in any sense lessened the value of community singing. They merely have caused people to forget its value.

Community singing is not educational. It is not even musical. It is recreational. That's the purpose of it. It is a means of expression. It gives people the opportunity to express themselves in unison.

The value to me in community singing is in what it does for those who sing. And it makes no difference whether a person can sing or not if he will just open his mouth and let go. Many who never would attempt to sing alone will go "all out" in a group.

Nothing can alter the fact that people benefit by doing anything together in a communal effort. However, there doesn't seem to be any agency today that is making a broad enough effort to organize community sings on a nationwide scale. There have been sporadic efforts here and there, and doubtless there are plenty of competent song leaders in America, but not near enough to do the job well. Training in leadership is absolutely imperative.

During the last war, two agencies were responsible for the song leaders who served with the A. E. F., in training camps, naval stations, and industrial centers. One of these agencies was the War Work Council of the International Y. M. C. A.

At that time, and it could still be done again, men were selected from all over the country to have an intensive two weeks' training in New York City. Those who were found best suited to the work were assigned to the important posts, such as service with our soldiers in France, in charge of large camps and naval training stations in this country, and to organize and promote community singing in all of the important industrial centers.

Such trained song leaders could go into our war plants today, and into our department stores and our offices. They could pack assembly halls in grade and high schools. Any place where groups of people congregate could be filled to overflowing—all singing for victory. The value of such an effort is undoubted.

Grangers, Kiwanians, and Rotarians do a lot of community singing. But have they recognized its value in the war effort? Community singing should be organized on a nation-wide scale, just as Government agencies are organized. And, with the Government back of it, giving it the importance in the war program it merits, community singing would play a mighty role in the war effort and especially the peace to follow.

A good song leader who knows his business can make a success of it anywhere. Yet, community singing is not to exploit some singer, song leader, band leader, or orchestra. If it isn't set up for one, and only one purpose—to let people express themselves in song—the job is not being done right. Community singing is purely recreational.

There are mothers and fathers with boys in the service, young people and old, who need just such a means of vocal expression as community singing offers. They can express in singing what they would never put into words.

However, community singing needs carefully trained leaders, leaders who are masters of the situation. A song leader must never let his audience go, even for a moment. He must keep the group well in hand.

A certain physical set-up is essential, and the important thing is the words of the songs. You can't get a decent response from any group unless they all know the words. Some people know only the first verse of the "Star-Spangled Banner." Others know just the first and last verses.

Generally, it works out that about 80 per cent of a community-sing crowd do not know all the words. However, they do know the tune, and some of the words. So, if there is to be a real response, the audience must have the words before them—either on song sheets or by means of projection on a screen.

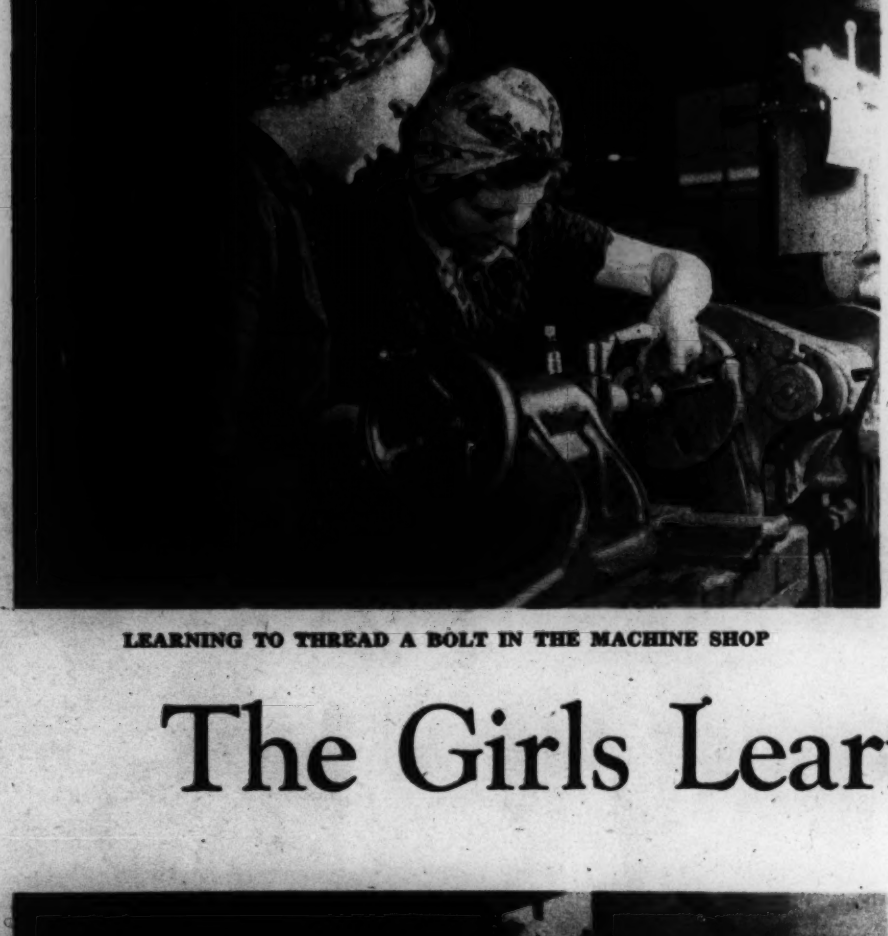
Another important phase is the proper relationship between a song leader and his audience. He can't go into a hall and stand on the stage and have about 20 rows of empty seats before him, with the crowd all bunched together in the back of the auditorium. The leader either must get the people to come down front with him, or else go back to them.

But, with the proper set-up, and the cordial invitation—"Come on, folks, let's sing!" one will find that America will respond quickly in giving melodious voice to its patriotism and desire for speedy victory.

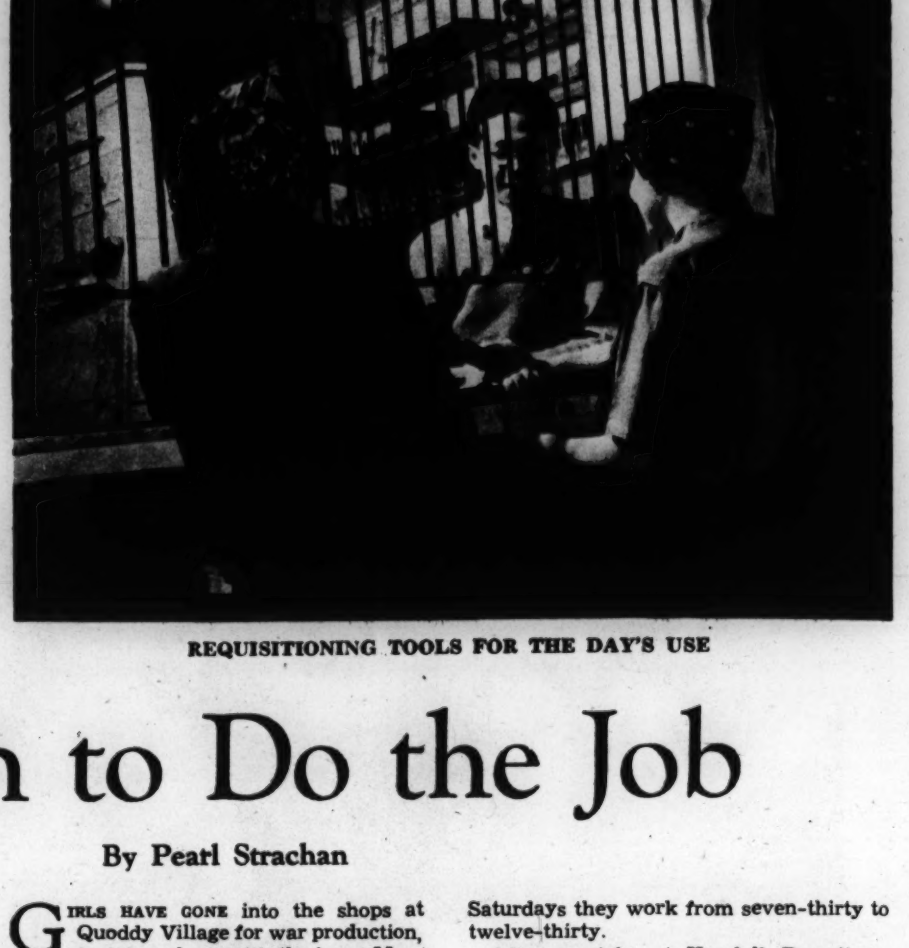
The best community song leaders, as a rule, are from the ranks of the clergy, the stage, and the concert platform. These people have been used to handling large crowds, and know how to bring out in an audience the fervent desire to pour forth its emotional feelings in song.

The popularity of community singing during the last war brought forth many who might be called "star" song leaders. What qualified them was this: They were able to forget themselves in thinking about the good that the singing was doing for the people they were leading.

That's the important point about community singing—the good that it is doing for those who take part in it. All there is to it is just opening one's mouth and pouring forth the music. In this way, community singing will restore that interest in vocal expression which largely has been forgotten in this mechanical age of juke boxes, radios, and talkies.



LEARNING TO THREAD A BOLT IN THE MACHINE SHOP



REQUISITIONING TOOLS FOR THE DAY'S USE

The Girls Learn to Do the Job

By Pearl Strachan

Joseph Rothberg, NYA Quoddy

SHEET METAL SHOP WELDING REQUIRES SKILL

GIRLS HAVE GONE into the shops at Quoddy Village for war production, training along with the boys. More than 160 have arrived already at this Maine seacoast community of the National Youth Administration, and every Wednesday a new group is added. Like the boys, they come from all over the New England states and from New York State, and the same age limits apply—from 16 to 24. Many of them are under 20, and for the first time in their lives out "on their own."

This brings the youth trainee population at Quoddy up to 711. What threatened to become a ghost village six years ago, when Congress halted the New Deal's plan to harness the great tidal power of the Bay of Fundy, became instead the source of a continuous flow of manpower. Thousands of young men trained at Quoddy since 1937 have taken their skill into defense factories and shipyards, or, in the armed forces, proved extremely useful.

The girls are having everything the boys have. They put in a work week of 45 hours, combined classroom teaching and shop experience. At seven in the morning they line up, in their trim overalls and turbans, for breakfast in a dining room that seats 900. They sign on for work at seven-thirty. Dinner is served between eleven-thirty and twelve-thirty. The working day finishes at four-thirty, and an hour later they have supper. On Saturdays they work from seven-thirty to twelve-thirty.

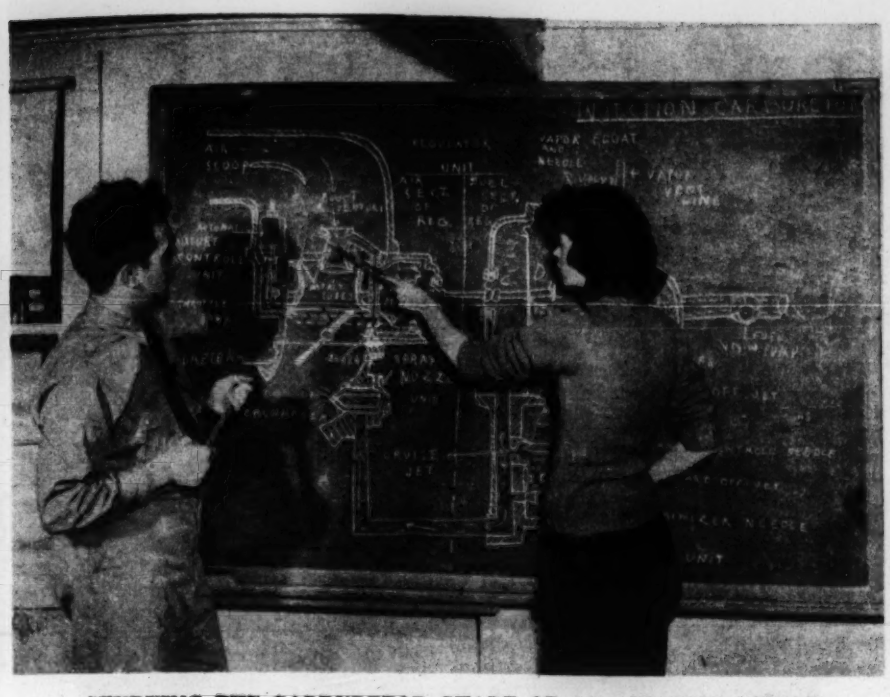
After a night at Kendall Dormitory, where the girls are housed, in airy and well-heated but extremely simple quarters, I followed them into the shops and found they had already mastered certain crafts to the point of production. A girl of seventeen, from Machias, Maine, had learned in six weeks how to operate a boring mill in the machine shop. Since leaving high school she had hired herself out by the hour, taking care of neighbors' children. She wanted to learn a trade and do something for her country. Someone in the United States Employment Service told her about Quoddy, and she applied.

Other girls were working at lathes and grinders and drill presses. In the aviation sheet metal shop a girl who had had three years of college was putting a patch on the side of an airplane. She had won the warm commendation of her instructor by making an intricate metal fitting and placing it exactly right inside the plane. She had excelled at riveting and welding.

In the lecture room of the aviation engines department a very attractive young woman was writing a composition on the fundamentals of aerodynamics, while another talked to me about motors and carburetors. A high school graduate from a small Maine coastal town was bending sheet metal for aviation engine racks.

AN EVENING BEFORE THE FIRE IN THE GIRLS' DORMITORY

LOUIS VARRICHIONE, DIRECTOR, IS



STUDYING THE CARBURETOR CHART OF AN AVIATION ENGINE

THE DRAFTING DIVISION DEMANDS EXACTNESS OF DETAIL

Four girls who had studied chemistry or physics and advanced mathematics were among a group of young men learning to assemble and disassemble aviation instruments. It was precision work requiring the utmost patience and accurate measurements and calibrating to the thousandth of an inch. They used a watchmaker's or jeweler's lathe. A course of 480 hours was calculated to fit them for industry, at a salary of $1,500 base, plus 20 per cent to start, with promise of rapid increase according to progress.

Technical training is not all the girls are getting at Quoddy Village. Louis Varrichione, the Project Director, a dynamic and forthright individual, feels that the training must be, more than anything else, for the preservation of the democratic way of life. All activities at the Village, therefore, are designed to instill into the minds of the young workers their responsibility to their country and to the rest of mankind.

To the Junior Project Foremen, chosen among the youth to keep order and see that Village rules are observed, he says, "Remember that in addition to leaders, our country needs good citizens and intelligent and discerning followers who have the ability to judge between sound and faulty leadership." Leadership, he points out to the J. P. F.'s, brings responsibility rather than special privileges, and the need for setting a good example.

The father of four children himself, he is deeply concerned about young people in these war years and after. He is urging special attention to the problems of the early teens. So much is being done, he points out, to entertain the men in uniform during their leisure, while the boys and girls of from 13 to 17, too young to get into the armed forces, and on fire to do something, are being neglected.

Youth at Quoddy will not be giving employers problems of absenteeism when it gets into industry, if the character training there is anything to judge by. Every morning at a quarter to seven the young people are lined up in the gymnasium for brief exercises before breakfast. First comes a morning prayer, recited by a junior chaplain. There are three—Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish. They take turns. The prayer is sufficiently undenominational to be acceptable to all. It must not, however, be just a wordy generalization. Something short, asking for divine help in doing the production job, in co-operating with fellow workers, is acceptable. The salute to the Flag follows; then the singing of some "pep-up" song, and an inspection of the ranks to make sure that all are neat and clean and that the proper clothing is worn. Girls must wear coveralls or slacks and have their hair confined, for safety's sake, under a net or a turban. Boys are not allowed to wear their good suits in the machine shop. For most of them the shop environment is new also, and they need lessons in economy.

The group of attractive colonial-style buildings which were put up for Quoddy workers on the abandoned power project, and intended as temporary accommodation, serve N. Y. A. as both residences and business quarters. The families of the senior personnel live in tidy white houses facing the bay, with a view of wooded islands and the near-by coast of New Brunswick. From Eastport, three miles away, a small boat carries passengers to Campobello Island, where the Franklin D. Roosevelts have their summer home.

One long dormitory building houses the boys, and another the girls. All must be in bed by 10:30 p. m., except on Fridays and Saturdays. There is a dance in the gymnasium every Friday night. Girls leaving Kendall dormitory in the evening are carefully checked in and out by the counsellor on duty. The boys are allowed to enter the main living room between certain hours of the evening and on Sunday afternoons, after two o'clock.

Miss Evelyn Derry, who is Administrative Assistant in Charge of Girls, has had a good deal of experience with young people. For a number of years she had charge of important Y. W. C. A. centres in China. She served in the same capacity in a number of cities in the United States.

Mr. Varrichione, who came to the United States from Italy when he was six years old, has had a varied career, which appears to have given him a thorough understanding of youth's needs and problems. The young people at Quoddy think the world of "Mr. V," as they call him, and try earnestly to live up to his expectations of them. He served in the United States Navy between the ages of 14 and 18, and on settling down again in Massachusetts became active in boys' club work, which he has carried on in some form ever since.

The sixteen-year-old boys and girls who go to Quoddy must be officially out of school. There is no race or religious barrier. Transportation to the village and back to the home or point of induction is paid by N. Y. A., provided the term of from three to four months' training is completed. Young people who wish to leave before their training is finished must furnish the money for their transportation home.

While at the Village they receive food, housing, medical and dental care, and all necessary bedding and household linen free of charge. They are paid $10.80 in cash each month, to take care of personal needs such as haircuts, tooth brushes and spending money. The clothing they are advised to take with them is working overalls and simple sports clothes for leisure hours.

Quoddy has a system of youth government, for "Mr. V" is very eager to teach the boys and girls the responsibilities of citizenship. The experience in exercising self-government, he states, will help to prepare them for full responsibility as adults. The youth government consists of an executive, a legislative and a judiciary branch. A large room has been set aside as the Senate Chamber.

The girls, of course, will have an opportunity to hold office along with the boys.

Placement reports of young men who have been trained at Quoddy should be encouraging to the girls. The February list, for example, shows a large number of mechanics taken on in industry at $1,500 a year to start with. One young man is getting $50 a week cutting diamonds in a defense plant. A "sheet joiner" receives $52 a week. A carpenter in a shipyard is listed at $55 a week, a coppersmith at $40, an electrician at $35.30, a tack welder at $58 a week.

The United States Employment Service has a representative at Quoddy who makes industrial contacts for employment when the young people finish their training course. The shop units operated are: drafting, foundry, machine shop, sheet metal, welding, aviation aircraft, aviation, sheet metal, aviation engines, aviation instruments, radio. Most of the girls enrolled feel that it is by such training that they can make their particular contribution to the war effort.

IRECTOR, IS DYNAMIC AND FORTHRIGHT

CHILDREN OF THE STAFF VISIT THE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

Among the New Books

The Colonel Excites Sympathy

Colonel Effingham's Raid, by Berry Fleming. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $2.50.

BERRY FLEMING'S latest book may be taken as a humorous yet fairly accurate portrait of life in a small Southern town as seen through the eyes of a newspaper reporter. The lampooning is subtle rather than obvious.

W. Seaborn Effingham, Colonel U. S. A. ret.—"Cousin Willy" to the recording scribe—comes back to the scene of his youth in Georgia and immediately launches a one-man reform movement. Despite the ridiculousness of the Colonel's methods of attack, the reader has every sympathy with his efforts to defeat the entrenched municipal grafters and hopes to the very end for a climactic triumph and a popular uprising to "turn the rascals out."

But the climax is never reached. The Colonel meets one rebuff after another, despite the paradoxical fact that he runs an antiadministration column in a proadministration paper. The reporter and the society editor engage in a milk-and-water romance that seems to have been an afterthought on the part of the author, and the narrative peters out with the defeated Colonel standing at attention as the boys march off to war.

One gathers that the author intends to show that there are those who should be interested first in making democracy work at home before trying to convert unknown millions in other lands. The picture of civic corruption probably is as true of Indiana or Pennsylvania as of Georgia—but the people of this mythical Fredericksville are as conscience-hardened as those of Sodom. Hence the book—which might have been inspirational—merely promotes a feeling of futility.

Saroyan's Human Comedy

The Human Comedy, by William Saroyan. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.75.

BY ANTIQUE DEFINITION a tragedy is a drama that ends in catastrophe, a comedy is one that ends well for its protagonist, however much he may have had to endure along the way. William Saroyan, having made bold to borrow the name "The Human Comedy," has dared still further to deal with the dark messages of war, and yet call his novel and his simultaneously appearing screen play by Balzac's title.

This is Mr. Saroyan's first novel. Structurally considered, it is not really much of a novel, but rather a series of scenes such as might be expected of a man who writes plays, or of incidents such as those in the stories for which he has won a prominent place among the younger writers of short fiction.

♪ ♪ ♪

"The Human Comedy" is a succession of episodes in the life of the Macauley family—which consists of a widowed mother; a daughter, Bess, attending a teachers' college; Marcus, abroad with the army; 14-year-old Homer, who combines high school with work as a telegraph messenger, and little Ulysses. Besides these, there is the benign figure of Matthew Macauley, vividly realized by his widow and children and still setting the pattern of their aims.

By use of the objective method each one of the Macauleys is unmistakably individualized, even Marcus in his remote army role, thinking back to his home. Homer is the chief character, the fastest messenger boy in the valley, carefully working out his schedule of school and office, with athletics added; but 4-year-old Ulysses is the one who is going to win readers by the thousand. The opening chapter is his, and a small gem. The picture of Ulysses going home happy because a Negro on a freight train waved to him; Ulysses skipping and kicking up a heel, tripping and falling and getting up and skipping again is irresistible; Ulysses, the ever curious, fascinated by the world around him.

♪ ♪ ♪

That opening chapter is an example of Mr. Saroyan's special gift—his ability to execute something brief, simple, highly finished, and with a touch of profundity. This gift does not necessarily make him a novelist, but he has contrived in this case to make each of these small perfections, each episode, contribute to a whole that is actually something more than the sum of its parts. It amounts to a declaration of the knowledge of grief, the goodness of humanity, and the contagious quality of goodness, even in those in whom the world fails to recognize it. This is declared by the Macauleys, by Spangler, the telegraph agent who liked everybody, by old Grogan who seemed to be one of the failures yet had wisdom in him.

Some readers may object to being preached at; many others, fortunately, will welcome a novel about goodness. William Saroyan's Armenian mother, to whom he dedicates his story, "written as simply as possible, with that blending of the severe and the light-hearted which is especially yours, and our family's," will surely be pleased because her son wrote it. The American public may well be pleased that the book was written by one who sprang from Old-World origins, for that combination of realism with the unfathomable, of simplicity with elasticity, and of pity and lightheartedness, is not a natural product of a purely American soil.

W. K. R.

Paternalism Yields to Labor

The Pullman Strike, by Almont Lindsey. Chicago University Press. $3.75.

IT HAS BEEN almost axiomatic that the Pullman strike of 1894 marked the turning point in capital-labor relations in America. While a failure as a strike, a victory in fact for the railroad managers, and in effect for employers generally, it inspired a new labor consciousness and crystallized a smoldering determination among all liberals to resist exploitation of the worker.

George M. Pullman, inventor of the Pullman car, built the town of Pullman, Ill., to provide housing for workers at one of his plants, then some miles south of Chicago. He acquired thousands of acres of land, and engaged the best architects, designers, engineers, and builders. He created a model community, complete to shops, school, hotel, theater, library, and church.

Here was the acme of beauty, convenience, and comfort. The project won international awards. But, fine as it was materially, it lacked one vital ingredient—democracy. A Pullman holding company owned the property, down to the flowers in the window-boxes of the neat little dwellings. The workers owned nothing, had not one word to say about the building, the maintenance, the running of the town. They could not even say who was to cut their lawns.

Meanwhile, an industrial depression was brewing. Wages were cut. Rents for houses in Pullman were not cut. A dissatisfaction which had its real roots in the "medieval barony" of the experiment was fanned into white heat by the blunt refusal of Mr. Pullman to discuss wage problems with the workers.

Out of this developed what started as a mere local strike, but which grew, under the leadership of Eugene Debs, into a nation-wide railroad tie-up, involving the use of federal troops, a number of fatalities, and widespread property damage.

But the strikers were loosely organized and without funds, while the railroad managers were well organized, and had the Federal authorities on their side. With the aid of the injunction, and with the support of Washington, the employers not only broke the strike, but broke the back of Debs' American Railway Union. The town of Pullman was finally liquidated as a Pullman project, and soon deteriorated into an ordinary industrial community.

Out of the ashes of that experiment and the strike which it helped to inspire has slowly flowered a labor movement which counts its gains in terms not only of getting the ear of recalcitrant employers, but also of negotiating wage increases and even influencing national political affairs.

R. W. C.

The Book Window

The France of Tomorrow, by Albert Guérard (Harvard University Press, $3.50), looks toward a federated Europe after the war, with the French finding themselves in some way the world's leading civilizers, in spite of having given up the revolutionary and democratic ideas of their nineteenth-century greatness. The underlying problem of the book seems to be that of the conflict between peace and power; its aim is evidently to hint at a way for the nations to settle their internal social problems and then to agree on a method of living together, guns laid down.

Problems of Co-operation, by James Peter Warbasse (Island Press, $1), contributes a new approach to the co-operative movement by exploring the various mistakes and false moves that have impeded its progress, together with the various political and other obstacles in its path, setting forth the best way to evade each difficulty.

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Christian Teachings in a War-Torn World

The Contemporary Christ, by W. A. Smart. New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury. $1.50.
The Plight of Man and the Power of God, by D. Martyn Lloyd-Jones. New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury. $1.

THE OPENING CHAPTER of "The Contemporary Christ" deprecates the views of those who find in the gospels little of Jesus' own words and teachings and much of later ecclesiastical development. The author argues that the synoptic gospels in particular represent not only the fundamental teachings but also the Jewish environment of the Master.

"Jesus lived so intimately with God," Dr. Smart justly reminds us, "that he never thought of proving God's existence"; and he deplores the modern secularism which is inclined to "start and end with man," instead of following the Master in his stress on man's "divine possibilities" and his relation to God.

Realizing the danger of deifying Jesus contrary to his own assertions, Dr. Smart courageously affirms that in this as in other respects "the creeds have never attempted to base themselves on the teachings of Jesus," who "would never have recognized as a portrait of himself" the "very God of very God, begotten, not made" of the ancient Nicene formula.

* * *

While recognizing the vital necessity of basing our lives upon the teachings of the Nazarene, the author feels that to do so in a strictly literalistic sense is unwise and indeed impossible; rather, he argues, we should seek to abide by the great and permanent principles which motivated his words and works.

In a chapter vividly entitled "The Impossible Christ," the writer points to the categorical nature of many of the Master's demands, contending that in "Be ye therefore perfect" he "is not telling us what we can do, but what God would like to have us do." Yet we cannot and dare not escape from such an imperative "by convincing ourselves that it is an ideal which cannot possibly be reached, and that therefore there is nothing we can do about it." Such striving for the unattainable, the author contends, engenders Christian humility.

Dr. Smart suggests further that Jesus' atoning sacrifice was not vicarious in the sense of being purely substitutionary, but that he suffered "so that we might suffer with him." "The Contemporary Christ" is a refreshing and stimulating volume, providing helpful guidance for the application of Christian principles in a war-torn world.

* * *

The background of Dr. Lloyd-Jones is particularly interesting, in that he gave up a distinguished medical career to enter the Christian ministry. In "The Plight of Man and the Power of God" he contends that "man has not advanced from animism and fetishism, etc., to monotheism; he has degenerated in the opposite direction"; and that in view of this he must be "convinced and convicted of sin"—hence the author's peculiarly vivid and evangelical description of sin's heinousness. He feels that God's love has been over-emphasized to the exclusion of "the wrath of God" against "ungodliness and unrighteousness" to which St. Paul refers in the latter half of the first chapter of Romans, which indeed provides the text for the whole of the present volume, and is described as setting forth "so perfectly the modern situation."

Dr. Lloyd-Jones justly observes the danger of the current tendency in some quarters towards worshiping man and replacing religion by morality; while his concluding chapter shows how "The Gospel of Christ" provides "the only solution."

It is unfortunate that such a frank and forceful writer should betray ignorance of the fundamentals of Christian Science by dismissing it as a mere "cult" on a par with theosophy and popular psychology. Even a brief impartial examination of Christian Science shows it to be firmly founded on the teachings and practice of Jesus Christ, and in no way akin to modern theosophical and psychological systems. T. L. L.

The World of Poetry

OTHERS who do not read Scandinavian tongues either will, with the reviewer, welcome "Icelandic Poems & Stories," a newly published collection edited by Richard Beck (Princeton University Press. $3).

The selections are modern. Many of the poets represented have distinguished themselves also in the fields of education, journalism, diplomacy and the natural sciences. A good deal of magic is lost in most translation, but enough is preserved in this volume to indicate the hidden treasure.

Converting poetry in one tongue into poetry in another usually means either a definite creative job, and hence the production of a new poem, or something parallel to the photograph of a painting, where color can only be suggested, and form and idea undergo the least change. Judging, of necessity, from the English version alone, the outstanding characteristics of this group of Icelandic writers seem to be courage, reverence and devotion to home and country.

* * *

The writers have been drawn from the mature and established, not the unknown or experimental, which may to some extent account for the fact that most of the work is firm and tidy, disciplined rather than self-indulgent, strong but seldom passionate. There is little of mystery in it.

Mr. Beck's editorial comments are very helpful in studying the selections. The Romantic movement, he observes, made its mark on Icelandic poetry, but without the "aberrations and excesses of many Romantic poets elsewhere." The safeguard, he feels, is in the turning back to the study of the ancient literature, the sagas and the Eddas.

Bjarni Thorarensen, who is credited with introducing Romanticism into Icelandic literature, shows alongside the foreign influence that of his ancestors. This poet, who lived from 1786 to 1841, is most fervent in his patriotic and his love poems. Watson Kirkconnell's translation of his "Lines to Sigrun" preserves the stirring emotion of the poem, with its avowal of devotion carried to realms beyond the grave.

* * *

The collection contains a number of nature poems, and in spite of occasional clumsy or trite phrasing, the reader becomes aware of ice-blue distances, cool, heathered uplands, and brilliant nights. Both fierce and gentle moods are expressed by Hannes Hafstein (1861-1922) who "combined the statesman and the skald according to the best fashion of his countrymen in ancient as well as more recent days." He was the first Icelander to serve as Prime Minister of his native land. His poem, "Nearing Cold-Dale," asks for rain and snow as he rides through the mountains, stating:

> We need a ride where the wild winds wake
> And the rain beats down in relentless mood,
> That they may humbly shiver and shake
> Who shiver must. It may do them good.

A deep religious conviction, simple in approach, is to be observed in such verse as that of Matthias Jochumsson (1835-1920), who, according to Jakobina Johnson's translation, likens the voice of God to:

> A father's voice, in wisdom to appraise,
> A mother's voice, to comfort all the race.

* * *

The Northern Lights are described by Einar Benediktsson (1864-1940) who, it is stated, is looked upon as the greatest Icelandic poet of recent times. He was a lawyer, a district judge and a journalist as well as the author of five volumes of poetry and books of short stories. Of aurora borealis he writes:

> From the seventh heav'n to the ocean's rim
> The suns hold a dance with the curtain lifted.

The "dean of Icelandic journalists," Thorsteinn Gíslason, (1867-1938) is represented by descriptive poetry. He sings of "glacial or fiery fingers," of mystic runes kept by trolls, of hidden valleys and lonely peaks, high rocks and wide wastes of moorland.

The present-day writer and farmer-poet, Gudmundur Fridjonsson, rugged and individual, contributes one of the outstanding poems in the collection, "What Lack We?" produced in reply to a question in an Icelandic periodical. The lack, as he sees it, is of:

> Faith to move mountains
> And all obstructions
> From the road of progress,
> And welcome the silver
> Pound at sundown,
> As well as the morning's gold.

The short stories have charm and quality. Mr. Beck, now an American citizen, is a native of Iceland, a graduate of the State University at Reykjavik, with advanced degrees from Cornell University, and at present professor of Scandinavian languages and literature at the University of North Dakota. He has been decorated by the Danish and the Norwegian governments for his contribution to Icelandic culture.

PEARL STRACHAN

Liberator of Chile and Peru

Captain of the Andes, by Margaret Haynes Harrison. New York: Richard R. Smith. $3.

SIMON BOLIVAR has long held the center of the stage and stood in the brightest spotlight as Liberator of South America. In "Captain of the Andes," Margaret Haynes Harrison draws attention to a less theatrical figure, the Argentine soldier, José de San Martin.

Achievements of the two men meet in geography, since Bolívar freed northern South America, and San Martin led the successful wars of independence from Spain along the Rio de la Plata, in Chile, and in Peru.

The sole personal meeting of these two generals occurred at Guayaquil, where the Guayas River flows to the Pacific, bearing islands of hyancinth and other jungle vegetation on its murky currents.

* * *

In the telling, Dr. Harrison portrays Bolívar in a manner not calculated to please his more zealous admirers. San Martin stands forth invariably in her pages with unwavering rectitude. When he offered to place himself and his army under Bolívar's command, provided the Venezuelan would bring his own troops into Peru and combine forces to end Spanish resistance, his offer was adroitly refused. Gathering that Bolívar would not move into Peru while San Martin remained, the Argentine resigned his command and withdrew into voluntary retirement.

Then it was that Bolívar prepared the march to victories by his generals on the highland plains of Junín, and at Ayacucho. To him fell the glory of ending the wars for South American independence in 1824.

Yet glory vanished for South America's liberators, all of them, in bitter repudiations and betrayals they lived to taste. Not until a generation or more later did the sons of ungrateful freedmen restore their courageous captains to honor and erect statues to them in their plazas.

San Martin's career remained within armies of Spain and the New World. He never ventured into the labyrinths of politics except as he was drawn there by incidents of his military mission. He lived as a soldier, longing always for eventual peace in his beloved Mendoza at the foot of the Andes.

* * *

Only for a brief respite, and that a troubled one, could he indulge his delight in farming. His presence on Argentine soil poured grist into the mills of political rumor mongers. He was accused in distant Buenos Aires of plotting to seize the government of a country he had freed only to see it torn by civil discord.

Worn and seeking solitude, he gathered broken fragments of his fortune and sailed to Europe. There he remained, except for one brief voyage to Buenos Aires, in poverty and obscurity.

Undoubtedly Dr. Harrison's picture of San Martin is overtly complimentary, by omissions if not otherwise. He a revered hero to the author, ranked in his self-effacement ahead of Washington. Yet the story is moving, well-documented, and convincing. It should help restore San Martin to his rightful historical place, not only for his superb military tactics, but for the austere grandeur of his character. R. H. S.

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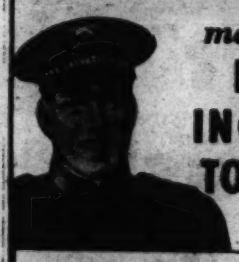
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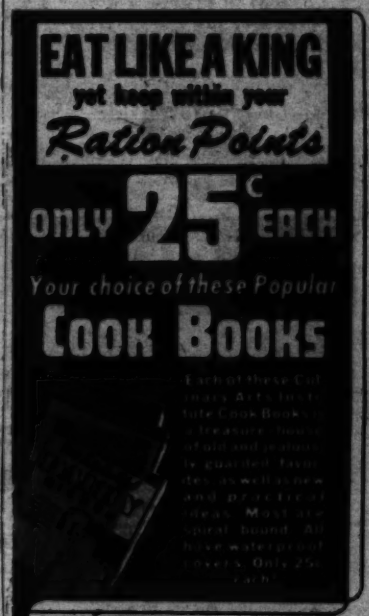
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. . The 700 Heroes of Timor

(Continued from Page 2)

down from their burning vehicles and were mown down.

"Meanwhile, further back on the road, the column of trucks came to a halt and the troops tumbled out, forming up along the roadway. Then a Bren gunner let loose, throwing these troops into further confusion. Within ten minutes the road was completely blocked with smashed and burning cars and several score of Japanese were killed by the roadside and the remainder started a hasty retreat. My men then vanished into the jungle and joined the main body some hours later, without having incurred a single casualty.

"The news of this Japanese setback spread like wildfire by bamboo telegraph through the countryside, and as a result for weeks the natives were prepared to do anything for us. Unhappily for us, in the course of time their friendliness turned into active hostility.

"After 20 days' marching, we approached our rendezvous at Atambdea, only to find that another Japanese mechanized column from Koepang had driven on the town from the other side. [Koepang had been attacked by 20,000 Japanese troops against 2,000 Australian and Dutch on the same day as at Dilli.] A small Dutch garrison at Atamboea was forced to evacuate and joined us, three Dutch officers being compelled to leave their wives and families behind to the tender mercies of the enemy. Of these, no word has ever been heard since.

"From that moment we started our existence of being perpetually hunted. We retired on to the Dutch-Portuguese Timor border and with a series of small posts, spread out through this mountainous country, contrived to hold the Japanese at bay and await their next move.

"This was some months in coming. The enemy showed a disinclination to venture off the main roads and even seemed afraid to move far from Atamboea or Dilli. This did not mean, however, that life was a picnic for us. At this time no one knew that we still existed. It was thought that we and the Australians had either succumbed or surrendered at Dilli. We were completely cut off from the outside world; we were to be so for three months. Although there was not any fighting, our patrols had to be out the whole time to discover where the Japanese were. We were in a pitiable condition. Our boots were worn out from weeks of marching [in this jungle country stout army boots have only two months' life]; our ammunition was getting low, our rations were exhausted, and it was difficult for 700 men to live successfully off the country. There was, too, a feeling of depression and inevitable doom in our ranks. We were forgotten men.

"Then in May, after three months' gloom, by a piece of wizardry, with the use of old bits of wire and unbelievable odds and ends gathered from everywhere, an Australian mechanic rigged up a wireless transmitting set which, after days of faint bleats for help, succeeded in contacting a listening post in Australia. At last someone knew that we were alive and still fighting, and, what was more, someone promised us supplies of food and ammunition to carry on the struggle.

"It was just in time, for about then the Japanese began using natives to do their dirty work for them. They had broken down the Timorese sense of loyalty by displays of armed might, by liberal feasts in villages, by distribution of worthless paper money, and by methods of terror. They had given arms to the natives and trained them in their use.

"From now on there was no one we could count on as a friend. It was not possible for us to go to native villages for food without running the risk of ambush. Many of my men were murdered by natives who had welcomed them with friendly gestures and fallen on them with Tommy guns, rifles and spears. For every Dutch soldier dead or alive which the natives could produce, the Japanese would pay good money.

* * *

"We were outlaws from that month of May until we finally—those that were left of us—reached the shores of Australia. But still, in those days, we were not on the run. We received supplies from Australia, brought secretly at great peril from Japanese bombers and patrol ships, which carefully guarded all approaches to the Timor south coast. We took off our ragged uniforms and put on new ones; we received new boots, which, though they never fitted us, were better than none at all; we got rations, supplies, ammunition, Tommy guns, and an ancient wireless set and a still more honorable typewriter. We were, in fact, ready to take the offensive.

"We began serious operations. Small Japanese patrols were ambushed and exterminated. My men would go in disguise to towns and villages, observe movements of troops, and next day Allied bombers would be over their positions, bombing and strafing the enemy. These men would wreck the Japanese vehicles, steal their batteries for our transmitting set, shoot up dumps, battalion and company headquarters, and generally get away with it.

"By the middle of August, our guerrilla tactics had put the Japanese in such a state that they decided to wipe us out. Many more enemy troops were brought up and thousands of armed natives were used as the spearhead of a vast encircling movement. One Japanese force worked down from Dilli, another landed at Beco, on the south coast, working north, and a third pushed over the Dutch border and rolled back our frontier posts. Things looked black.

"For a month we were on the run. Five times we were surrounded and had to fight our way out from the trap. We could never sleep at night for fear of ambush. We could never stay in one place for more than a few hours. Cut off from food, pursued and harried day and night from the air and on the ground, we marched for 20 days with 60 per cent of our members so weak that they could hardly crawl. At last the Australians and ourselves seemed to be caught in an inescapable dragnet. Just then, through the jungle bamboo wireless, we heard news that a large force was coming to our rescue from Australia. The Japanese must have heard the same rumor, for just as the net was being pulled up tight they retreated north to Dilli, south to Beco, and west back from whence they had come.

"The Australian force never came, but once again we had freedom of action and supplies to replenish our exhausted stores.

"We went back to our former guerrilla tactics. We spied on the Japanese, and Allied bombers came over and bombed their bases. Native tribes began to fight among themselves and leave us alone. We could rest up for days at a time without threat of being surrounded and killed. Army rations took the place of jungle roots.

"But the respite was short-lived. The Japanese forces in Timor increased to almost 50,000 men and we had a dwindling company of less than 300.

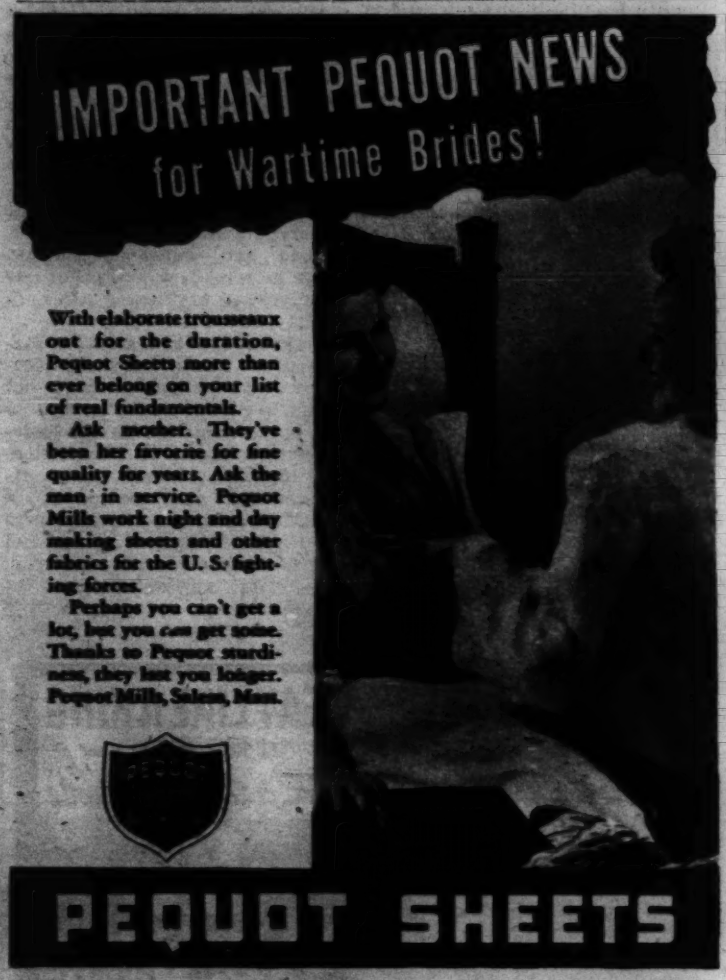
"The squeeze began to be put on us again. I had few of my officers and N. C. O.'s left. After nearly one year of ceaseless fighting, marching, semi-starvation, few of us seemed fit to carry on. Orders then came that we were to go to another spot further east along the coast.

* * *

"Through the blistering heat of a tropic sun we trundled through the day, hiding from prowling enemy aircraft as best we could. That evening out at sea we heard the sound of heavy gunfire. Once again we crouched that night by the banks of a muddy, evil-smelling stream, with one ear cocked for the sound of pursuing Japanese and the other for the soft lap of rescuing ships. At midnight there was a signal flash from offshore; we made an answering sign. Swiftly, in the silence, and with the efficiency of the Navy, we found ourselves on board a waiting warship.

"As we pulled out at daybreak, our men, crowded on deck, looking back saw the Japanese patrols arrive where we had hidden during the night. Safely out of range of their machine-guns, we gave them a parting salute with the heavy ship's naval guns and, beneath the cover of fighters, sped at 30 knots or more toward Australia."

The captain's eyes sparkled as he finished his talk, a sigh of memory trailed off into a humorous chuckle. "It took a lot of them to kick us out," he said. "They always outnumbered us, 10, 20, 30 to 1, but they never outgeneraled us. Modern wars are like that, no tanks, no chance."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Even after the victory there can be no easy road from war to peace. —ANTHONY EDEN.

90 P. C. of Women in Services

Of the single women of draft age in Britain, 90 per cent are in the services, munitions plants or other work of national importance. —ERNEST BEVIN.

The Independent Inventor

The industrial bottleneck has become narrower and narrower during the past 20 years, until the independent inventor has gone the way of the buffalo for want of a laboratory in which to test his ideas.—THURMAN ARNOLD.

Police Force With Power

It is almost imperatively necessary that the future organization have sufficent power to enforce its decisions. Without such power the future international organization would be in no position to punish the wrong and protect the right, thus repeating the mistake committed by the League of Nations in the past.—V. K. WELLINGTON KOO.

The Netherlands Empire

I know that the Netherlands more than ever feel their responsibility for the vigorous growth of the overseas territories and that the Indonesians recognize in ever-increasing collaboration the best guarantee for the recovery of their peace and happiness.—QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Liberty for All

The aim we and our allies have set before us in the present war is freedom and security for humanity and its civilization.—GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

Victory in Oil

It is probable that the great supply of oil available to Allied Nations, compared with the much smaller quantities to be had by our enemies, will be responsible for our final victory. An adequate supply of oil may represent the balance of power.—COL. T. H. BARTON.

Russia's Aims

Abolition of racial exclusiveness, equality of nations and integrity of their territories, liberation of enslaved nations and restoration of their sovereign rights, the right of every nation to arrange its affairs as it wishes, economic aid to nations that have suffered and assistance to them in attaining their material welfare, restoration of democratic liberties, the destruction of the Hitlerite régime.—JOSEPH STALIN.

. . Theater

(Continued from Page 6)

for Turgenev's "A Month in the Country" at the St. James's, and the programs of this superb play announce that it, too, is assisted by C. E. M. A.

How much exactly the state earmarks every year for the fostering of the drama in England is a secret that appears to be closely guarded. No statement has been made on the subject. In fact, no statement has been made that the British Government has changed its age-old policy of not recognizing the cultural value of the theater. It has just happened, without anyone, official or otherwise, saying very much about it. Potentially, it is a development of high cultural significance. It brings the state, for the first time, into official relationship with the drama. It does so in a manner that hardly any other country would recognize, but which is none the less typically British in its indirectness and circumspection.

Meanwhile, a scheme for the establishment of Civic Theaters throughout the country has been drawn up by a special committee appointed by the Council of the British Drama League. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the British Actors' Equity Association, Sir Barry Jackson, T. S. Eliot, Bernard Shaw, and Dr. Edith Summerskill, M. P., have signified their approval of this scheme, which has now been formally presented to the Prime Minister and the President of the Board of Education.

Whatever happens now, the war has brought about state recognition of the drama, the essence of a National Theater, in Great Britain for the first time in history. It is the longest step forward the English theater has taken since the breaking down of the monopoly of Drury Lane and Covent Garden a hundred years ago.

. . Canada's No. 1 Soldier

(Continued from Page 3)

assertions of the Canadian army commander himself—that the war will be won only when Germany cracks and that Germany will crack only after the war is being waged in the Nazis' home territory.

"The Canadian army," said McNaughton some time ago, "is a dagger aimed at Berlin," and there has been no indication since then that the General has changed his mind. When the time comes for the Allies to establish the new front in the west and strike the knock-out blow at Hitler, Canada's divisions will be primed for the task.

And no one knows that fact better than McNaughton, because he has been Canada's top military man since this war began. He has been actively in charge of the Canadian troops' training overseas ever since the first contingents crossed the Atlantic, and he has made it his personal business to see that the equipment produced for them in Canada has been equal to the best.

In the last war, Canada's military forces served in France as a corps, as a part of the British Army. McNaughton is the first officer to command Canadians overseas as a distinct army. The organization now consists of three infantry divisions, two armored divisions and supporting troops. It is probable that this setup will remain intact on the day they go into battle.

Just when that day will come not even McNaughton knows, but the pattern of war indicates that the Canadians will not have much longer to wait for action.

McNaughton, whose shaggy brows and penetrating eyes betray his intensity of purpose, gives himself a minimum of time for recreation but manages to keep himself amazingly fit. Perhaps that is due to his keen interest in the job and his unflagging enthusiasm for the Canadian Army that is largely his own organization.

He is a voracious reader, his taste leaning toward the "heavy" side. He is not one of those great men who snatch moments in which to devour detective or adventure stories. He is more fascinated by military documents and a study of maps and the more scientific aspects of modern war technique. He has precious little chance these days to play billiards or chess, his favorite pastimes.

Most of his day is devoted to conferences with his staff and the occasional visitor, but his conversation invariably turns to a serious theme. He rarely smiles, and he lacks the bluff heartiness of the late Sir Arthur Currie, who led the Canadians in the last war, but no one denies that he gets results.

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Holiday on a Bicycle

ONE OF THE BEST WAYS of seeing the English countryside has always been cycling; today, wartime interference with other traffic makes cycling vacations more than ever favored.

The roads are largely free of busy peacetime traffic. Railway traveling becomes more and more unpleasant. Trains are fewer, and are so crowded that often no seats are available. Standing in the corridors—with no refreshment car—one reads blatant notices continually asking the question, "Is your journey really necessary?" This is where the cycle comes in. Sometimes, however, we have to take a train to get to a cycling center.

My wife and I have recently visited Wasdale in the Lakeland district of Cumberland, with our cycles, and put up for a few days at the little hotel at Nether Wasdale.

After arriving by train at the rather drab industrial district of Whitehaven, we cycled to Gosforth and then on to the Wasdale road, and as the evening crept on, we saw the majestic Wasdale fells rising up in the distance. Just a cluster of cottages, a tiny church almost hidden under some treees, a diminutive post office, and two little hotels opposite each other, we found at the foot of the hills, making up Wasdale. The inn was cosy and comfortable and, being the off season, there were not many others there.

Again, in this particular place, we found our cycles a boon. We were able to get quickly to Wasdale Head, four miles along the road by the shores of Wastwater, to climb such mountains as Great Gable, Sca-Fell, Yewbarrow, Pillar and Steeple. On short winter days, to tramp that distance each way would have taken a good slice of our available time.

Wastwater has often been described as an austere, gloomy lake, but we did not find it so at this time of the year. True, the sun in winter months never shines directly onto one side of the lake—the side on which the mountains with their screes slope very steeply right down into the lake; but on the roadside there are trees, and little streams, and coves which, bathed in sunlight, give a softer, gentler type of lakeland beauty.

We were chiefly after camera studies and, indeed, found the place a "photographer's paradise." Not only the lake and, of course, the well-known peaks were attractive, but the road is one of the most beautiful in Britain, with its avenues of trees bordered by towering hills opening out onto the blue waters of the lake. It was tempting, too, to wander at odd times along little by-lanes and find tiny cottages and farms tucked away among the hills, usually by a stream spanned by a picturesque stone bridge. The Cumberland stone of which the cottages are built, covered over very thinly with whitewash, gives a charming effect glistening in the sunlight, and this is quite a feature of the district.

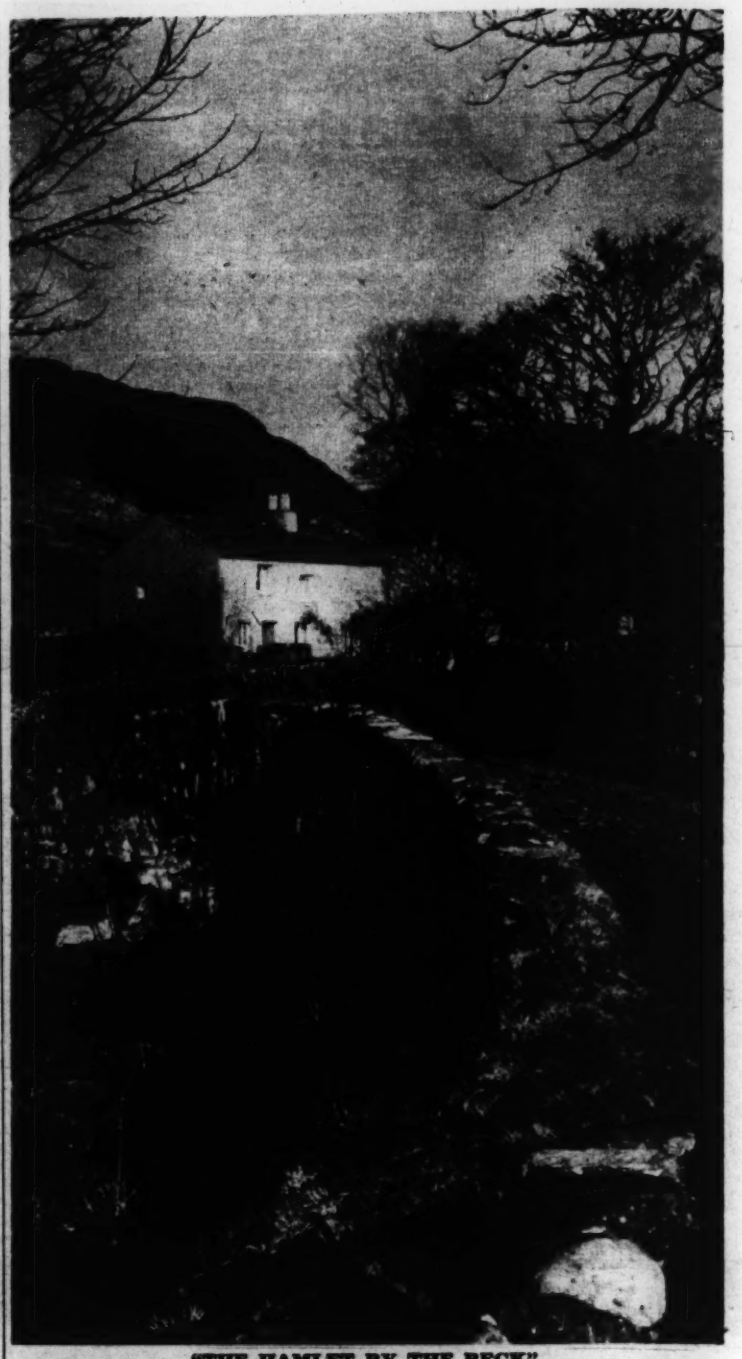
We shall always remember cycling one day to explore the neighboring valley of Eskdale.

It was about five miles, as the crow flies, across the mountain ridge to Wasdale Head, and thence by the lake-side road home, which would complete our circuit; otherwise we should have had to return the way we had come. We made careful inquiries about the "pony track"—local sources assured us that bicycles could be taken over—but not ridden!

We acted on the advice given us, and attempted to negotiate the pony track with our cycles. We bumped and we banged against stones and rocks all the way, and coming down Burnmoor we found a back tire was flat and cut in several places, and that three spokes of a front wheel were broken and the wheel itself buckled. So we made rather a melancholy procession along the shores of the lake as darkness fell, my wife wheeling her bicycle with my front wheel supported on her back carrier, while I pushed from behind.

Repairs in this lonely district and in wartime loomed as a big problem. However, the local people of the fells and dales rally to the help of those in difficulty or distress. First of all, the postmistress supplied us with valve rubber out of her bicycle; and it was not long before I was directed to a little place in Gosforth where an expert supplied new spokes and trued my wheel while I waited—and a neighborly car offered to carry the wheel back to Nether Wasdale.

E. W. TATTERSALL



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Uncle Sam's Best Seller

Of the more than 70,000 titles available in the vast stock of Government-published books and pamphlets on the shelves of the United States Printing Office in Washington, D. C., the best seller, to date, is a small pamphlet titled "Infant Care." This booklet, prepared by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, has sold 1,500,000 copies, which makes the sales record of most literary best sellers seem small by comparison. In addition to the copies of "Infant Care" that have been sold, 2,000,000 copies have been distributed free of charge through welfare agencies. Thousands of copies have been mailed to rural areas. But "Infant Care" has also had a large sale in urban areas, the wide circulation due, in part, to favorable mention in women's magazines. In the Southwest, several local agencies have prepared mimeographed translations into Spanish for the use of Spanish-speaking mothers.

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Marionettes Teach Humanities

IT IS NO NEWS to many people that marionettes have been used for centuries to advance political and religious ideas as well as to entertain. But today these amusing small figures are being employed to develop humane education.

Some years ago, Miss B. Maude Phillips, director of Humane Education for the Animal Rescue League of Boston, had an opportunity in Labrador to demonstrate kindly consideration for living creatures by means of marionettes. The appreciation of Sir Wilfred Grenfell for this innovaton was widely spoken and the then superintendent of the Boston public schools, Patrick T. Campbell, arranged opportunities for the league to carry its marionette plays into the public schools, to spread the teaching of the meaning and practice of humane behavior.

* * *

"It will soon be 10 years since we began presenting this particular type of marionette play in the schools of Boston and surrounding cities and towns," says Miss Phillips. "Our yearly itinerary covers from two to three hundred schools, the putting on of from three to four hundred shows, before from 60,000 to 70,000 children. The fan letters we receive from teachers and children prove we are accomplishing what we set out to do, and the drawings children send in, as a result of ideas derived from the presentations, too. Classes usually write stories after a production and many of them show a definite sifting over into the daily program of the humane thoughts underlying the plays.

"We take the plays children know and love—Peter Rabbit, Hansel and Gretel, and others. They are added to and deleted from in order to bring up into relief not only integral lessons in the development of human character but lessons in the care of pets, an intelligent comprehension of their needs, and the duties and responsibilities of humans toward four-footed friends and birds.

"The most professional principles of puppetry are observed. The puppets we use range from 12 to 20 inches in height, and we abide by one of the first laws for preserving the appeal of the puppet, which is to make it come alive so that the audience loses all suggestion of the make-believe actor. Marionette characters, whether people or animals, are extremely well proportioned, and all stage properties most carefully scaled to them, and to the performance as a whole.

* * *

"The keynotes of a play—scenery, text, and puppets themselves—must be sincerity, reality, simplicity and the power of suggestive ideas to reach the minds of children. The spirit of the play must never be sacrificed to mere preaching. If the story of the play is intrinsically interesting, it will carry its own appeal. Our plays are prepared for use from kindergarten through the junior high school, the text being changed or adapted to meet the needs of varying ages. From our experience we feel that our little marionette characters teach desired lessons more effectively than conventional talks, lectures, slides or even movies, and the children frequently tell us they liked our plays better than movies.

"We are frequently reminded, of course, that all localities cannot afford the basic setup used by the league in its marionette presentations. We wanted to help as much as we could in this direction, so we constructed a stage built with two card tables, adjusted to the requirements of a single puppeteer, with sufficient operating space to allow large groups of children room to witness the performance. For this setup we have simplified many of the most popular plays so that the show can be handled with ease with one person; and we like people to write to us for advice about building similar stages. Our scripts are always available for humane workers."

It may well be that in these days of increasing civilian defense precautions, with many communities interested in preparing in advance for a program of protection and care for its animal population, the whole idea of humane education through the use of marionettes will enter on yet another phase, with civilian pet defense the basis of scripts and casts. JANET MABIE

Over the Editor's Desk

WILL BASEBALL be able to survive the drain upon its manpower due to the war? The question comes sharply to the forefront as the opening of the season, April 21, approaches. EDWIN M. RUMILL, Sports Editor of the Monitor, discusses the subject and shows what baseball means as a builder of morale at home and abroad.

* * *

Out of this war have come innumerable stories of heroism and of incredible hardship which men have endured in far-off lands so that democracy may not perish from the earth. Of all the stories which have come to light none is more touching perhaps than "The 700 Heroes of Timor," which W. E. LUCAS relates in another column.

* * *

Canada's part in the war in the air has filled the columns of newspapers. Its army has yet to be tested. No one doubts the outcome when the testing time comes. Overseas that army is commanded by Lieut. Gen. George Latta McNaughton. What type of man is this soldier-natural scientist? CHARLES LUGRIN SHAW, a staff writer on a British Columbia paper, tells you elsewhere in this issue.

* * *

To our series, "Fun of the Forces," the United States Coast Guard comes this week, with humorous pen sketches from NORMAN SAMAHA. The sketches give a caricaturist's idea of incidents in the life ashore and afloat of the men in this branch of the service.

* * *

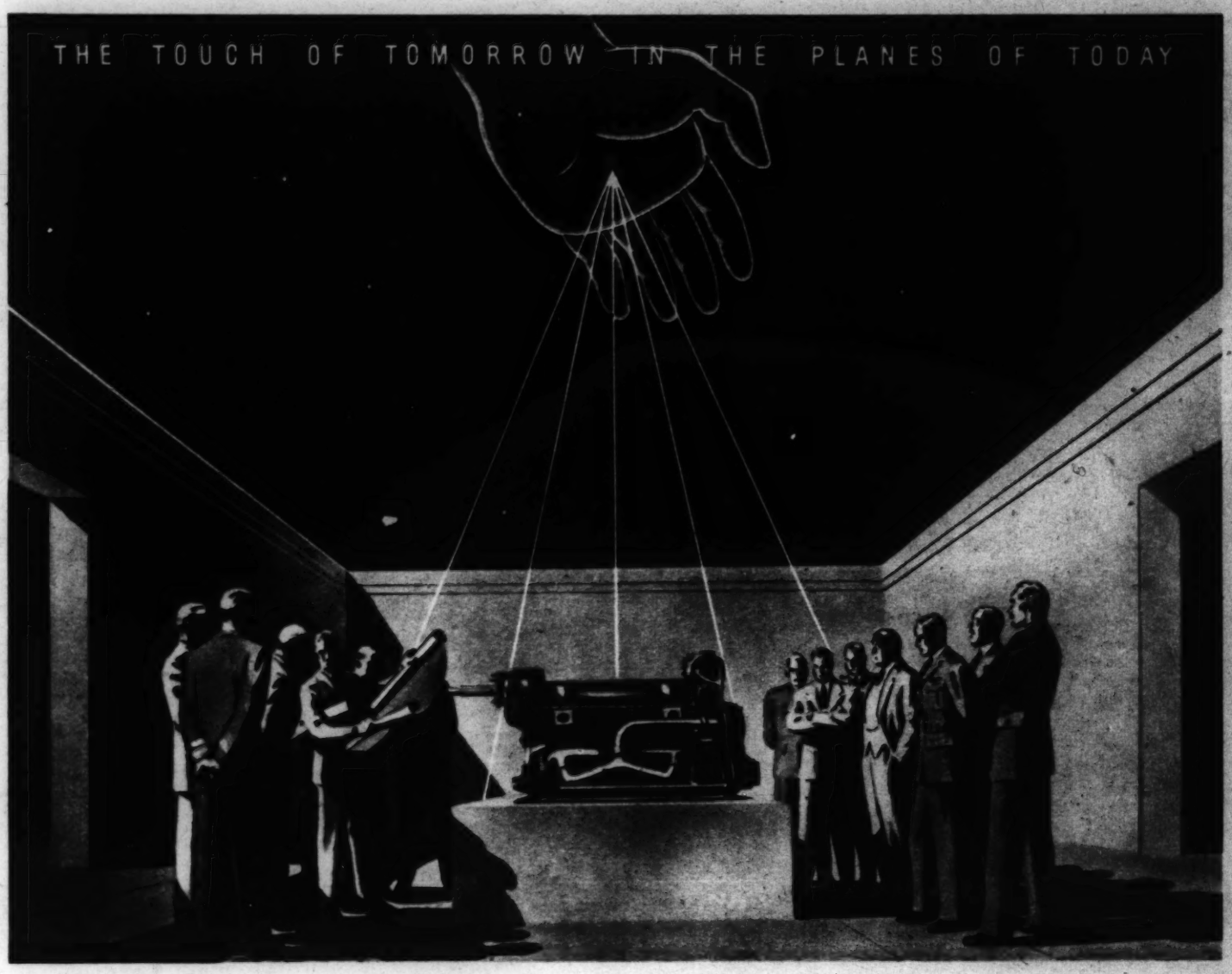
HAROLD HOBSON, who writes on "A National Theater Comes to Britain," is dramatic critic for the Monitor in London.

* * *

ROBERT LAWRENCE WEER, whose article, "Sing Again, Together!" appears elsewhere in this issue, gave up his profession in World War I to further community singing. Known as a vocal technician, he teaches, lectures, and writes on the subject of the human voice and voice production.

* * *

PEARL STRACHAN, who writes on "Girls Learn to Do the Job," is a member of the editorial staff of this paper. W. W. C.



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The Ranger's triumph is not alone a technical one. Its significance for the layman is in some degree hinted at by its brilliant day-by-day performance for the air forces of the United Nations. But its full meaning for millions of Americans is to be a story worth every man's reading—when it can be told. Ranger engines bear the Fairchild "Touch of Tomorrow" . . . ahead of their time, yet none too soon for the planes they make possible in our war against a resourceful enemy.

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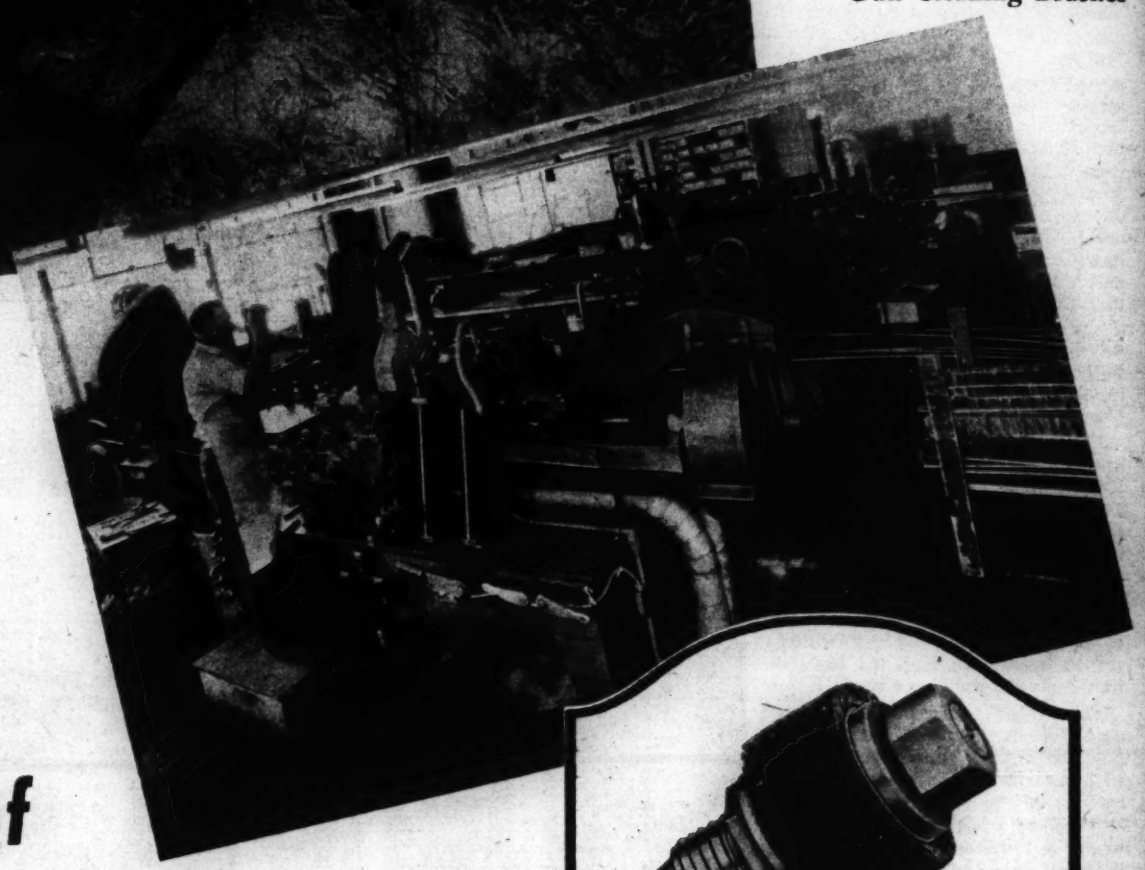

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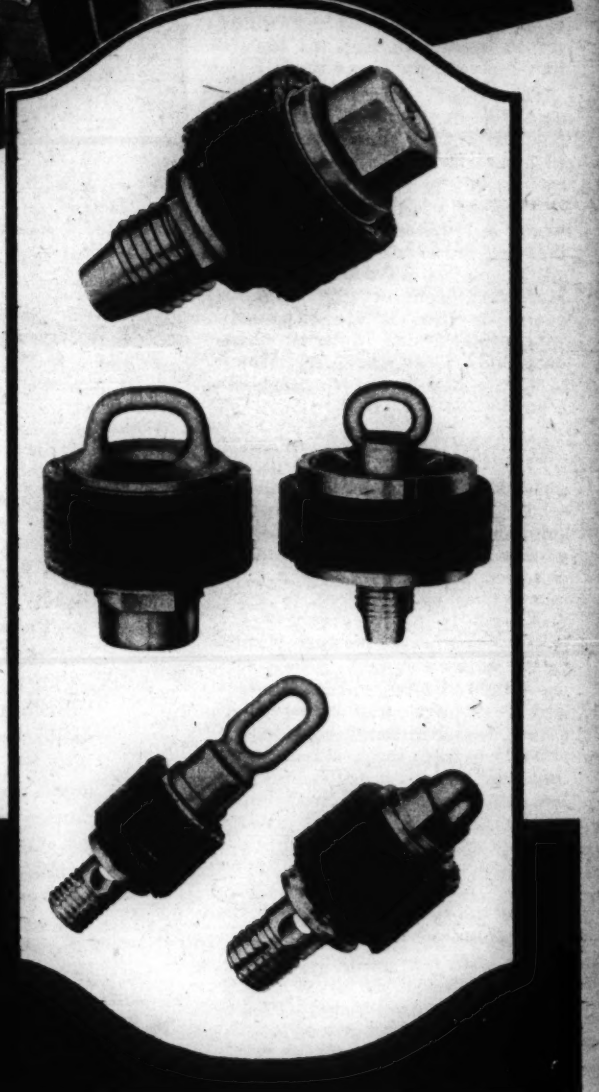

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